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CRIME AND ARREST PROFILE:
THE NATION'S CAPITAL
1979

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Crime and Arrest Profile: The Nation's Capital, 1979 examines reported crimes and arrests in the District of Columbia according to longitudinal trends, geographic patterns, and selected characteristics. The types of crimes examined in this report are classified as Crime Index offenses and are collected as part of the Uniform Crime Reporting program of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. These offenses include four violent crimes (i.e., murder and non-negligent manslaughter, forcible rape, aggravated assault, and robbery) and four property crimes (i.e., burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.) In addition to the description of crime and arrest patterns in the District of Columbia as a whole, special attention is directed toward the location of crime and characteristics of the criminal incident and the person reporting crimes in the commercial-business center of the city.

In 1979, the number of Crime Index offenses reported in the District of Columbia was 56,721, of which 18.6 percent were violent crimes and 81.4 percent were property crimes. These crimes constituted a 10.8 percent increase over the number reported in 1978 resulting from rises in every Crime Index offense except murder and non-negligent manslaughter. The crime rate in 1979 was 8,591.5 Crime Index offenses per 100,000 residents of the District of Columbia, based on an estimated population size of 660,200. For the period from 1971 to 1979, the crime rate in 1979 was second only to the high of 9,362.1 per 100,000 evidenced in 1971.

Crimes were examined in terms of monthly, daily, and hourly trends. There was considerable fluctuation from month-to-month in the number of Crime Index offenses reported with the fewest reported in February and the most in October. These extremes were largely a function of the variation in reported property crimes, particularly larceny-theft, the most frequent offense. The daily crime trends exhibited pronounced highs on Friday and lows on Sunday for the four crimes involving theft (i.e., robbery, burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft). There was less consistency in the daily trends of the other Crime Index offenses, although they all exhibited highs on either Friday, Saturday, or Sunday.

The hourly trend for property crimes was marked by noticeable peaks at times when a person would be most likely to return to his home or office and discover that a crime had occurred (i.e., 6 pm, 8 am, and noon). These peaks reflect the fact that the timing of many property crimes cannot be determined precisely, but rather must be estimated by times reflecting the behavior of the victim. In contrast, the timing of most violent crimes can be fixed more exactly since the victim is approached directly by the criminal. Violent crimes tended to be lowest early in the morning, to rise gradually during the day, and to peak during the evening hours.

An analysis of the geographic distribution of crime revealed that both property and violent crimes were most frequent in the commercial-business center of the city. Consequently, the spatial units that contained this area (i.e., Police District 1, Ward 2, and census tract 58) had more crimes than any of the other comparable units. The fewest violent crimes were reported in the predominantly residential northwest area of the city encompassed by both Police District 2 and Ward 3. The fewest property crimes were reported in two separate outlying areas of southeast Washington, Police District 6 and Ward 8.

Examination of the distribution of crime within the metropolitan area revealed that the violent crime rate was higher in the District of Columbia than in either the Maryland or the Virginia suburban areas. However, two suburban jurisdictions - Laurel, Maryland and Alexandria, Virginia - had higher property crime rates and Crime Index rates than the District of Columbia. In comparison to eleven other American cities of comparable size, the District ranked next to the lowest in property crime and Crime Index rates and eighth for violent crime rates.

The type of premise at which thefts occurred was examined for three of the Crime Index offenses. Robbery was found to occur most often in public spaces, burglary from places of residence, and larceny-theft from automobiles or trucks. The next most frequent location for all three crimes was commercial establishments. To determine the relative risk of victimization for ten major types of commercial establishments, crime rates were calculated to measure the number of crimes per 100 establishments of a particular type. The highest crime rates were evidenced in grocery stores for robberies, hotels for burglaries, and general merchandise stores for larceny-thefts. At the other extreme, the lowest rates occurred in liquor stores for robberies and larceny-thefts and in banks for burglaries.

The most valuable or important type of property stolen during robberies was from the category labeled checks, money orders, or coins. The most popular targets during burglaries were radios, televisions, and stereos. The largest single category of objects stolen during larceny-thefts was automobile accessories. The estimated value of all of the property that was lost or stolen during the commission of Crime Index offenses reported in 1979 was 16.8 million dollars. The value of the property recovered by the police during 1979 equaled 19.1 percent of the amount stolen resulting in a net loss of 13.6 million dollars. The highest recovery rate (about 50 percent) was evidenced for motor vehicle theft.

Handguns were used in almost one-third of the violent crimes reported in the District during 1979. Handguns were used in a greater percentage of murders and non-negligent manslaughters and robberies than in forcible rapes or aggravated assault.

Trends in arrests and demographic characteristics of arrestees were described for juvenile and adult offenders. During the period from 1971 to 1979 total arrests fluctuated largely in accordance with changes in adult arrests. In particular, total arrests and arrests of adults peaked in 1974, reached lows in 1977 and 1978, respectively, and rose by eleven percent in 1979 relative to 1978. In contrast, arrests of juveniles fluctuated within a narrow range between a high of almost 4,000 reached in 1975 and a low of about 3,300 in 1979.

Of the 11,932 persons arrested for Crime Index offenses in the District of Columbia in 1979, 72.5 percent were adults and 27.5 percent were juveniles. However, the arrest rate for juveniles (3,009.7 per 100,000 juveniles) was higher than the arrest rate for adults (1,756.8 per 100,000 adults). For both adults and juveniles, the most

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frequent Crime Index offense for which they were arrested was larceny-theft. However, the second most frequent arrest charge for adults was aggravated assault, which accounted for a relatively small portion of juvenile arrests. The total number of arrests for Part II offenses was 27,454, of which 95.1 percent were adults and 4.9 percent juveniles.

Males in the 15 to 24 age bracket accounted for nearly half of the arrests for Crime Index offenses. The modal age (i.e., most commonly occurring) was 15 for arrestees in 1979, which was the same as in 1978. The modal age was lower for persons arrested for each of the property crimes except arson than for persons arrested for violent crimes.

In the second chapter of the report attention was focused on the characteristics of complainants and criminal incidents reported in the downtown area encompassed by census tract 58. The spatial distributions of the five most numerous Crime Index offenses were represented in a series of contour maps. These maps revealed that robbery and aggravated assault were most heavily concentrated in an area along 12th Street, N.W., between H and I Streets that is near bars and pornography shops. Larceny-theft and burglary had focal points in the shopping district along F Street, and motor vehicle theft was most frequent in an area southwest of the F Street shopping corridor.

Examination of the timing of crimes reported in tract 58 revealed that crimes were most frequently reported on Friday and least often on Sunday. For all days except Sunday, crimes were most frequently reported during the afternoon and early evening. In addition, robberies and aggravated assaults were also particularly frequent during late evening.

The persons reporting crimes in tract 58 were more likely to be white than nonwhite, male rather than female, aged 20 to 29 than any other age, and living in the District of Columbia than in any other place. However, some interesting differences were noticed when each of these characteristics was examined in conjunction with the type of offense or another attribute of the complainant. In particular, the tendency for more whites than nonwhites to report crimes in tract 58 was reversed for aggravated assaults and rapes. Furthermore, although complainants from other jurisdictions were more likely to be white than nonwhite, complainants from the District of Columbia were almost equally divided between the two racial categories.

Although males were more likely to report being victims of robbery and aggravated assault, females were more likely to report the larceny-thefts in which there is a person victim (i.e., purse snatching and pocket picking). In addition, the tendency for more males than females to report offenses in tract 58 occurred for complainants from other jurisdictions but not for those from the District of Columbia who were almost equally divided between males and females.

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CHAPTER 1
CRIME ANALYSIS

A. INTRODUCTION

1. Overview

The purpose of this report is to analyze the crime and arrest patterns that emerged in the nation's capital at the end of a decade marked by a massive national war on crime. Although the success of the extensive federal, state, and local programs designed to reduce crime is still the subject of comprehensive evaluative efforts, the trends evidenced in the District of Columbia can be examined to assess the gains made in the past and to identify problems anticipated for the future. A careful and objective interpretation of recent crime and arrest statistics placed in the context of prior trends should be useful to local government officials striving to generate farsighted policies, criminal justice agencies attempting to implement sound programs, and local citizens interested in reducing crime in their community.

Although there are many types of crime that could be examined, this report will focus on the eight offenses which comprise the Crime Index of the Uniform Crime Reports (UCR) maintained by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). The Crime Index is composed of four offenses categorized as violent (or person) crimes (i.e., murder and non-negligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault) and four offenses classified as property crimes (i.e., burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson). These offenses are used as the major indicators of crime throughout the United States because of their "seriousness, frequency of occurrence, and likelihood of being reported to police."[1] An analysis will be made of the longitudinal trends, geographic patterns, and detailed characteristics of the Crime Index offenses. In addition, arrests for these offenses will be examined in terms of differential arrest patterns for juveniles and adults, trends across time, and characteristics of offenders. To provide a background for the analysis of crime which follows, a profile will be presented of the population of the District of Columbia.

2. Profile of the Population

The purpose of generating a profile of the population of the District of Columbia is to provide a meaningful context in which to analyze and interpret crime and arrest patterns in this city. Since the residents of the city constitute the majority of both victims and arrestees, information about their demographic characteristics may be useful in calculations of rates of victimization and arrest. For example, the risk of being victimized tends to vary for different types of people in the community.

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[1] U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Uniform Crime Reports for the United States. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1977, p.1.

Estimates of these differential risks can be generated by using data on persons who report crimes and on those with similar personal attributes who reside in the community. Similarly, arrest rates can be calculated to determine differences in the probability of being arrested for certain categories of people.

The number of people residing in the District of Columbia on July 31, 1979 was estimated to be 660,200 by the Statistical Services Division of the Office of Planning and Development. This number represents the culmination of gradual declines in the city's population that began in 1950 and have continued thereafter (see Appendix B, Table 2 for a list of population estimates from 1971 to 1979). These declines have apparently resulted from both decreases in the birth rate and a net loss in population due to migration flows.

Three characteristics that need to be incorporated into a profile of the city's population are age, sex, and race (or color). These variables, which are commonly used in describing the composition of urban populations, have been found to be related to the likelihood that a person will be victimized by or arrested for criminal acts. Consequently, this information is used in calculating victimization and arrest rates.

The composition of the District's 1979 population by age, sex, and race is presented in Table 1 of Appendix B and in Figure 1.1. The type of graphic presentation used in Figure 1.1 to depict the age and sex structure of the population is called a population pyramid. It consists of a double bar graph in which each bar to the left of the vertical axis represents the percentage of the total population who are males in a particular age bracket. Similarly, the percents for females are shown to the right of the axis. The population pyramid in Figure 1.1 is also divided according to race so that the shaded portion of each bar represents nonwhites and the unshaded portion represents whites. The percentages are calculated using the total population as the denominator so that the sum of all the bars in the graph equals 100 percent.

Inspection of Figure 1.1 reveals that nonwhites comprise the majority in each age-sex category except males and females aged 65 years and over who are almost equally divided between whites and nonwhites. For the city as a whole nonwhites constitute 74.1 percent of the population. This percentage varies according to age with a greater proportion of nonwhites in the younger age categories. In particular, 24.6 percent of nonwhites are below the age of fifteen whereas only 7.4 percent of whites are that young. This differential may reflect the greater number of children in nonwhite families relative to white ones. The age differential between whites and nonwhites can also be demonstrated by comparing their median ages. For the population of the city the median age is 31 which means that approximately half of the residents are older than this and half are younger. However, for whites the median age is 42 and for nonwhites it is 27.

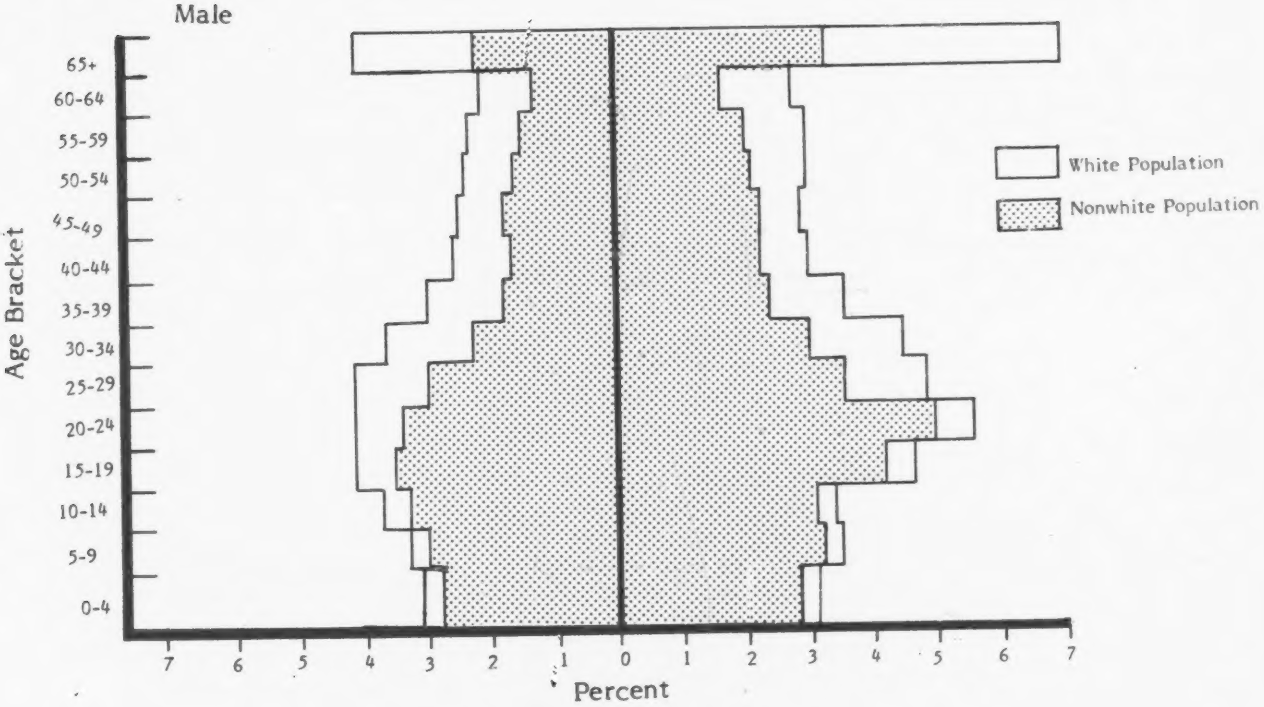

Figure 1.1

Percentage of Total Population by Age, Sex, and Color
in the District of Columbia, Calendar Year 1979

REFERENCE: Appendix B, Table 1
SOURCE: Office of Planning and Development. "Provisional Population Estimates, Washington, D.C.," May 1980.
PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis

The composition of the District's population according to sex is also reflected in the population pyramid. In particular, the relative length of the bars to the right and left of the vertical axis reveal that the number of females is approximately equal to the number of males at the younger ages. However, females appear to outnumber males beginning in late adolescence and young adulthood. The preponderance of females relative to males is more pronounced for nonwhites than for whites and is particularly noticeable for those in age categories from 15 to 29 and for those aged 65 and over. As a result of these differences, 55.1 percent of the city's residents are female. The differences in the numbers of females and males may be due to a number of factors including the availability of jobs for young females in an administrative center such as Washington, the underenumeration of young black males, and mortality differentials resulting in greater longevity among women than among men.

3. Land Use Patterns

The need for examining land use patterns as background for an analysis of crime stems from the apparent relationship between land use activities (e.g., commercial, residential, etc.) and the incidence of crime. This relationship seems to be fostered by a variety of conditions including opportunities for crime, the potential for surveillance, and the degree of anonymity. For example, commercial areas provide more opportunities for such larceny-thefts as shoplifting and pocket picking than predominantly residential areas where there are few stores, relatively low density, and a tendency toward surveillance by residents. It should be noted that there are other contextual factors besides land use that affect the incidence of crime and that the dominance of a particular activity in a given area does not automatically precipitate or preclude the occurrence of crimes.

The distribution of major land use activities across wards is presented in Table 1.1. Wards were selected for this analysis because of their importance in decisions regarding public policy and their use in subsequent analyses of the geographic distribution of crime. All of the land in each ward, except that used for public rights-of-way, is subdivided into two categories, taxable and tax-exempt. Land classified as taxable is further divided according to major types of land use. The tax-exempt land is devoted primarily to government office buildings and other special activities that qualify for tax-exempt status.

Of the three general types of taxable land uses, residential use encompasses more land area than either the commercial or "other" categories in each of the wards. In particular, residential use, which includes single and multi-family dwelling units as well as such transient accommodations as hotels, constitutes 32.8 percent of the land area of the city. This percentage varies from a low of 13.8 percent in Ward 2 to 46.3 percent in Ward 1. The percentage of land devoted to single family dwelling units ranges from lows of six to seven percent in Wards 2 and 8 to highs around 36 percent in Wards 3 and 4. Multi-family units occupy the lowest percentage of land area (between four and five percent) in Wards 3, 4, and 5 and the highest (over fourteen percent) in Wards 1 and 8. Transient residential uses occupied less than one percent of the land area of each ward.

Commercial land uses are divided into three categories: retail, office, and other. Together these activities encompass only 3.6 percent of the land area in the city as a whole. The two wards with the highest proportion of land devoted to commercial activities are Ward 2 with 10.5 percent and Ward 1 with 5.9 percent. Commercial activities occupied 3.4 percent or less of the land area in the other wards.

The other types of taxable land uses include industrial activities (e.g., heavy manufacturing, warehousing, etc), special purposes (e.g., medical, educational, etc.), and land classified as vacant. Together these three

Table 1.1

Number of Acres and Percent of Land Area in Wards by Type of Land Use in the District of Columbia, Fiscal Year 1979

Type of Land Use[a]		Ward 1	Ward 2	Ward 3	Ward 4	Ward 5	Ward 6	Ward 7	Ward 8	Total
TAXABLE										
Residential										
Single Family	Total	432.9	230.2	2,526.2	1,418.1	1,070.2	549.0	919.9	248.3	7,394.8
	Percent	31.2	6.7	36.1	36.5	24.2	25.2	26.2	6.3	24.8
Multi-Family	Total	202.5	223.0	294.7	178.1	211.7	206.5	409.0	559.6	2,285.1
	Percent	14.6	6.5	4.2	4.6	4.8	9.5	11.6	14.2	7.7
Transient[b]	Total	8.7	24.2	27.0	0.5	15.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	76.0
	Percent	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
TOTAL	Total	644.1	477.4	2,847.9	1,596.7	1,297.2	755.5	1,329.2	807.9	9,755.9
	Percent	46.3	13.8	40.7	41.1	29.3	34.7	37.8	20.5	32.8
Commercial										
Retail	Total	46.1	102.2	80.6	46.1	59.4	37.4	59.2	23.4	454.4
	Percent	3.3	3.0	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.7	1.7	0.6	1.5
Office	Total	8.8	188.5	51.7	12.5	13.1	13.6	1.2	0.1	289.5
	Percent	0.6	5.5	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	1.0
Other	Total	27.6	70.7	39.5	39.1	79.4	23.5	24.0	12.0	315.8
	Percent	2.0	2.0	0.6	1.0	1.8	1.1	0.7	0.3	1.1
TOTAL	Total	82.5	361.4	171.8	97.7	151.9	74.5	84.4	35.5	1,059.7
	Percent	5.9	10.5	2.5	2.5	3.4	3.4	2.4	0.9	3.6
Other										
Industrial	Total	15.8	101.7	12.5	59.0	294.9	11.2	13.4	3.6	512.1
	Percent	1.1	2.9	0.2	1.5	6.7	0.5	0.4	0.1	1.7
Special Purpose and Other	Total	7.9	59.5	22.7	9.2	93.4	22.3	84.2	23.8	323.0
	Percent	0.6	1.7	0.3	0.2	2.1	1.0	2.4	0.6	1.1
Vacant	Total	68.9	271.0	443.6	138.1	349.8	145.5	378.6	175.0	1,970.5
	Percent	5.0	7.9	6.3	3.6	7.9	6.7	10.8	4.4	6.6
TOTAL	Total	92.6	432.2	478.8	206.3	738.1	179.0	476.2	202.4	2,805.6
	Percent	6.7	12.5	6.8	5.3	16.7	8.2	13.5	5.1	9.4
TAX EMEMPT	Total	570.5	2,178.2	3,499.0	1,988.8	2,234.4	1,170.0	1,627.7	2,888.1	16,156.7
	Percent	41.1	63.2	50.0	51.1	50.5	53.7	46.3	73.4	54.3
GRAND TOTAL		1,389.7	3,449.2	6,997.5	3,889.5	4,421.6	2,179.0	3,517.5	3,933.9	29,777.9

[a] The classification of land uses in the table differs from that used in Table 1.2 of the Crime and Justice Profile. In particular, land uses in the Tax Exempt category were formerly included in other categories, especially Commercial-Office and Other Special Purpose.

[b] Residential-Transient includes hotels, motels, and tourist homes which are classified as non-residential land uses by the Office of Planning and Development (see SOURCE).

SOURCE: Office of Planning and Development, Municipal Automated Geographic Information Systems FY 1976 and 1979, March, 1980.
PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis

types of land uses constituted 9.4 percent of the city's land area with most of this classified as vacant. Industrial land use was more common in Ward 5, which had 6.7 percent of its area devoted to industrial uses, than in any other ward. Activities designated as special purpose uses occupied less than two and a half percent of the land in any of the wards. The percent of land classified as vacant was highest (10.8 percent) in Ward 7 and lowest (3.6 percent) in Ward 4.

Tax exempt activities occupied 54.3 percent of the land area used in the city (excluding rights-of-ways). The percentage of land devoted to such tax exempt structures as government offices, monuments, and religious edifices varied from 41.1 percent in Ward 1 to 73.4 percent in Ward 8. In the latter instance, a considerable portion of the land area is occupied by Bolling Air Force Base.

B. METHODOLOGY

1. Source of Data

The data used in the crime analysis are primarily from the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program which operates under the auspices of the FBI. In particular, local law enforcement agencies tabulate information on offenses known to the police and arrests in accordance with uniform definitions and standards of accuracy established by the FBI and the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP). Data from the UCR Program can be used to establish crime trends, arrest patterns, and characteristics of offenses and arrestees. The use of UCR data for comparative purposes must be qualified to the extent that reporting procedures differ across time or from one jurisdiction to another.

Data on offenses known to the police were obtained for the District of Columbia from the Metropolitan Police Department (MPD), suburban jurisdictions from the UCR divisions of the State Police Departments of Maryland and Virginia, and ten selected American cities from the FBI. Arrestee characteristics in the District of Columbia were determined from information provided by the MPD. The other types of information used in this chapter include population estimates and land use patterns from the Statistical Services Division of the Office of Planning and Development, the number of commercial establishments in the District of Columbia and population estimates for other American cities from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, and population estimates for suburban jurisdictions in metropolitan Washington from the FBI.

2. Variables

An integral part of the UCR Program is the classification of offenses into standard categories to be used by local authorities in reporting crimes identified through their specific criminal codes. The FBI has divided offenses into two general classes, Part I and Part II, according to their seriousness (see Appendix A). Specifically, Part I offenses are considered to be the more serious and include the following crime categories: murder and non-negligent manslaughter, manslaughter by negligence, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson. Furthermore, all of these, except manslaughter by negligence, are included in a Crime Index used to represent serious and frequently occurring crimes in each community. For purposes of this analysis, manslaughter by negligence, which is tabulated primarily by the Traffic Analysis Division of the MPD, is omitted and only the Crime Index offenses are included. As noted in the introductory section of this chapter, the Crime Index is subdivided into violent crimes (i.e., murder and non-negligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault) and property crimes (i.e., burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson). It should be noted that arson was designated as a Crime Index offense beginning in 1979. Consequently, it is only included in analyses pertaining to 1979 alone and not in those involving previous years.

In contrast to Crime Index offenses, which were selected by the national UCR Program as overall crime indicators, Part II crimes represent other crimes that appear as offense titles described in state or local law. According to the UCR Program's Standard Classification of Offenses, Part II crimes include assaults other than aggravated assault; forgery and counterfeiting; fraud; embezzlement; buying, receiving, and possessing stolen property; vandalism; weapons offenses; prostitution and commercialized vice; sex offenses other than forcible rape and prostitution and commercialized vice; drug abuse violations; gambling; offenses against the family and children; driving under the influence; liquor law violations; drunkenness; disorderly conduct; vagrancy; suspicion; curfew and loitering violations (juveniles); runaway (juveniles); and other offenses defined in state or local statutes (e.g., extortion and blackmail, bribery, kidnapping, rioting, etc.).

3. Analyses

The analyses in this chapter are basic descriptions of offenses reported to the police, trends in arrests, and characteristics of arrestees. Crime Index offenses reported to the police in the District of Columbia are tabulated by year for 1971 to 1979 and by month, day, and time of day for 1979.[2] These offenses are also tabulated for the following geographic units: police districts, wards, census tracts, suburban jurisdictions, and selected cities within the United States. In all instances in which population estimates are available for the chosen geographic units, crime rates are calculated by dividing the number of reported offenses by the population size and multiplying by a constant value. For example, when the constant equals 100,000, the crime rate is interpreted as the number of reported offenses per 100,000 people living in a specified area.

Offenses reported to the police in 1979 are also described in terms of several special characteristics. In particular, the type of premise at which an offense is reported is examined for robberies, burglaries, and larceny-thefts in terms of the percentage distribution of offenses and the rates of occurrence per 100 commercial establishments. The type of weapon used is described for violent crimes and assaults on police officers. The incidence of injury to assaulted police officers is also discussed. The amount of property loss and recovery is discussed briefly for the seven Crime Index offenses. Finally, the relative frequency of occurrence of the

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[2] All analyses pertain to calendar years, unless otherwise specified.

Crime Index offenses and Part II crimes, as a whole, is described. Arrests of juveniles and adults are compared in terms of yearly trends from 1971 to 1979; percentages of Part II and Crime Index offenses; and the age, sex, and race of arrestees.

4. Limitations

One of the major limitations of data on offenses known to the police is the failure of individuals to report all offenses. Such omissions will lead to an underestimate of the incidence of crime. The failure to report has been found to occur more for some crimes (e.g., larceny-theft) than for others (e.g., robbery) based on comparisons between UCR data maintained by the FBI and data from victimization surveys conducted by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA).[3] Furthermore, reporting rates for the same offense are likely to differ across time and between one place and another depending on the familiarity of residents with reporting procedures, attitudes about the police and their responsiveness to reports of crime, and public perceptions of the importance of reporting particular offenses. Differential rates of reporting by time, place, and type of offense may undermine the validity of comparisons that are based on these variables. Furthermore, the degree to which underreporting occurs is not known for each type of comparison that is made in the crime analysis.

Recognition of the existence of problems associated with underreporting should be tempered with the realization that compared to twelve other American cities, the District of Columbia had the highest rate of reporting victimizations to the police for person crimes of violence and theft and for household crimes and the second highest rate for commercial crimes.[4] Also, victims appear to report crimes more often when the consequences of the offense are relatively more serious (e.g., more money stolen, serious injury sustained). Thus, the Crime Index offenses reported to the police are likely to be more heavily weighted by serious incidents.

The use of crime rates based on the number of offenses relative to total population size to represent the risk of being victimized should be qualified to some extent. This is particularly necessary when a piece of property rather than an individual is the target of a crime. In such cases it may be more useful to consider the incidence of a given type of offense relative to the number of units which could be victimized. This calculation is performed for selected types of commercial establishments, and the resulting rates are discussed in this chapter. A similar modification is made in calculating arrest rates. Specifically, the number of arrests of individuals in particular age, sex, and race categories are divided by the number of people with the same characteristics in the population. The resulting rates are termed age-sex-race-specific arrest rates. By computing these more precise rates, it is possible to identify more accurately differences in the probabilities of being arrested according to the demographic and social characteristics of the population.

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[3] U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, Criminal Victimization Surveys in 13 American Cities, Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1975.

[4] Ibid.

The interpretation of arrest statistics is subject to several qualifications. First, neither the number nor the rate of arrests should be used to represent the incidence of crime although they will be related. In particular, arrests are a function not only of the occurrence of a crime but also of the reporting of the incident to the police and of the actions taken by police in response to that report. Second, it should be emphasized that the making of an arrest does not necessarily mean that the actual criminal has been apprehended. Thus, characteristics of arrestees are just that and obviously do not pertain to all persons who commit crimes. To the extent that certain types of individuals may be more likely to avoid arrest, they will be less well represented by the attributes of those who are arrested.

Although the police undertake extensive investigations of most reported crimes in an effort to identify the most likely suspect, their investigations may be hampered by lack of evidence, lack of witnesses, and/or the unwillingness of witnesses or victims to cooperate. Such difficulties will reduce the likelihood that a suspect is correctly identified and arrested. Thus, arrest statistics reflect only the occurrence of an arrest not the accuracy of that action. It should be noted that general arrest tabulations are not modified if an arrestee for a particular case is found innocent or pleads guilty to a lesser charge.

C. CHARACTERISTICS OF REPORTED CRIME

1. Trends Over Time

a. Annual Trends

The annual trends in reported crime are represented in Figure 1.2 by yearly crime rates calculated by dividing the number of offenses by the estimated size of the population in a particular year and multiplying the result by 100,000. The data from which the crime rates from 1971 to 1979 were calculated are presented in Table 2 of Appendix B. In addition, changes in the number of reported offenses for each year from 1971 to 1979, for the eight-year interval from 1971 to 1979, and for the five-year interval from 1974 to 1979 are measured by percentage differences which are shown in Appendix B, Table 3.

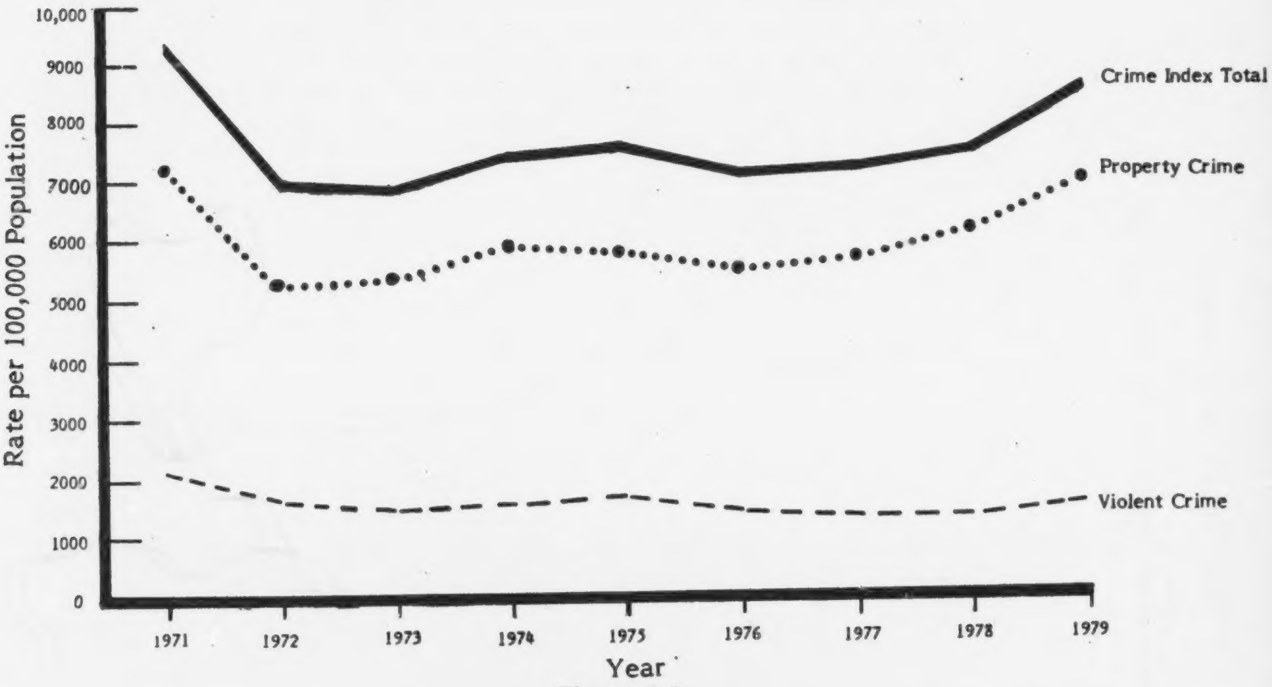

Figure 1.2

Total Reported Crime Index, Violent Crime, and Property Crime Rates in the District of Columbia, Calendar Years 1971-1979

REFERENCE: Appendix B, Table 2
SOURCE: Metropolitan Police Department, "Offenses Reported Under Uniform Crime Reporting Program," February 19, 1980; February 26, 1979. Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis, 1978 Comprehensive Criminal Justice Plan, January 1978. Office of Planning and Development, "Population Estimates, Washington, D.C."
PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis

Inspection of Figure 1.2 reveals that the annual trends in the Crime Index rates roughly parallel those for property crime rates. In particular, the rates for the Crime Index and for property crimes evidenced a sharp decline from 1971 to 1972, a slight rise at the middle of the decade followed by a decline, and progressively greater increases each year after 1976. Violent crime rates also declined markedly in 1972 relative to 1971 and experienced a rise in 1975 that was followed by annual decreases. However, the violent crime rate did not begin to increase again until 1979 when the number of violent crimes was 10.9 percent higher than the number in the preceding year. Thus, there has been a downward trend in violent crime rates in every yearly interval except from 1974 to 1975 and from 1978 to 1979.

The annual variations in the total number of reported violent crimes are depicted in Figure 1.3 in conjunction with the trends for the four crimes that comprise the violent crime total. Comparison between the violent crime rates shown in Figure 1.2 and the totals in Figure 1.3 reveals that the same pattern of yearly fluctuations exists for both rates and totals. Furthermore, this pattern (described above) seems to be primarily a function of the annual trends for robberies, which comprise over 60 percent of all violent crimes each year. The yearly

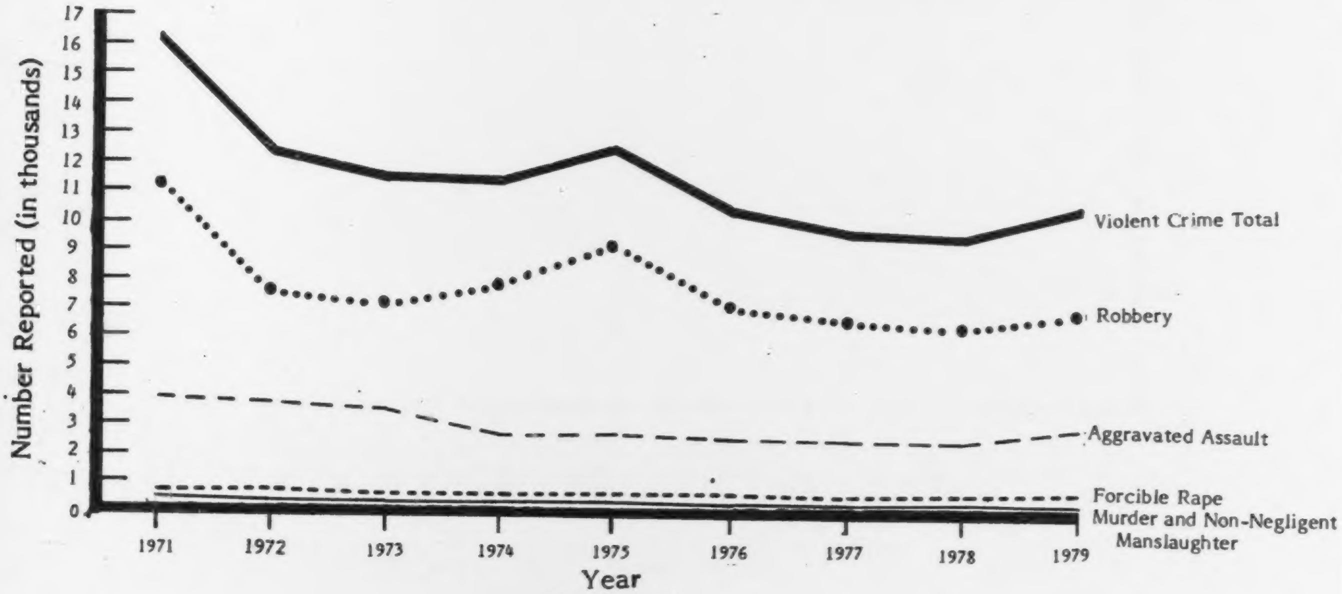

Figure 1.3

Total Reported Violent Crime and Type of Violent Crime in the District of Columbia, Calendar Years 1971-1979

REFERENCE: Appendix B, Table 2
SOURCE: Metropolitan Police Department, "Offenses Reported Under Uniform Crime Reporting Program," February 19, 1980.
PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis

fluctuations in violent crimes parallel those of robberies for every year except from 1973 to 1974, when violent crimes remained nearly constant (-0.4 percent) and robberies increased substantially (10.7 percent). This discrepancy appears to be due to a marked decrease (-21.7 percent) in the number of aggravated assaults that counterbalanced the rise in robberies in that year. From the figure it is apparent that aggravated assault followed a different pattern from robbery in most other years as well. In particular, aggravated assaults evidenced a slight declining pattern in most years whereas robberies declined in some years and rose in others. In the last year both of these crimes increased relative to their respective levels in the previous year.

Because of the relatively small number of murders and non-negligent manslaughters and forcible rapes, the annual variations in these two violent crimes occurred within a fairly narrow range and, therefore, are not particularly noticeable in Figure 1.3. However, examination of the annual rates of change in Table 3 of Appendix B reveals that both of these crimes have fluctuated from 1971 to 1979 with the declines outweighing the increases.

Trends in total property crime and three of the four offenses that comprise it are shown in Figure 1.4.[5] As previously described for property crime rates, the total number of reported property crimes decreased after a high in 1971, rose in 1974, declined gradually until 1976, and rose thereafter. Although larceny-theft comprised approximately 50 to 60 percent of the total property crimes in the years from 1971 to 1979, total property crime decreased by 15.7 percent while larceny-theft increased by 7.2 percent during that time period. Larceny-theft has increased during each yearly interval except 1971 to 1972 and 1975 to 1976 when it decreased by 20.4 percent and 5.4 percent, respectively. Within the context of an overall declining trend from 1971 to 1979, burglaries have experienced increases from 1973 to 1974 and after 1977. Since 1971 motor vehicle theft decreased by 58.7 percent, the largest decrease among the Crime Index offenses. Motor vehicle theft's downward trend was reversed after 1977 with increases of 16.5 percent and 12.9 percent in the last two yearly intervals.

b. Monthly Trends

The number of offenses reported each month is presented in Figure 1.5 for the Crime Index total and its two components, property crime and violent crime. The monthly fluctuations in the Crime Index total appear to be largely a function of variations in property crime. Two

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[5] Arson is omitted from this figure because it was not a Crime Index offense until 1979.

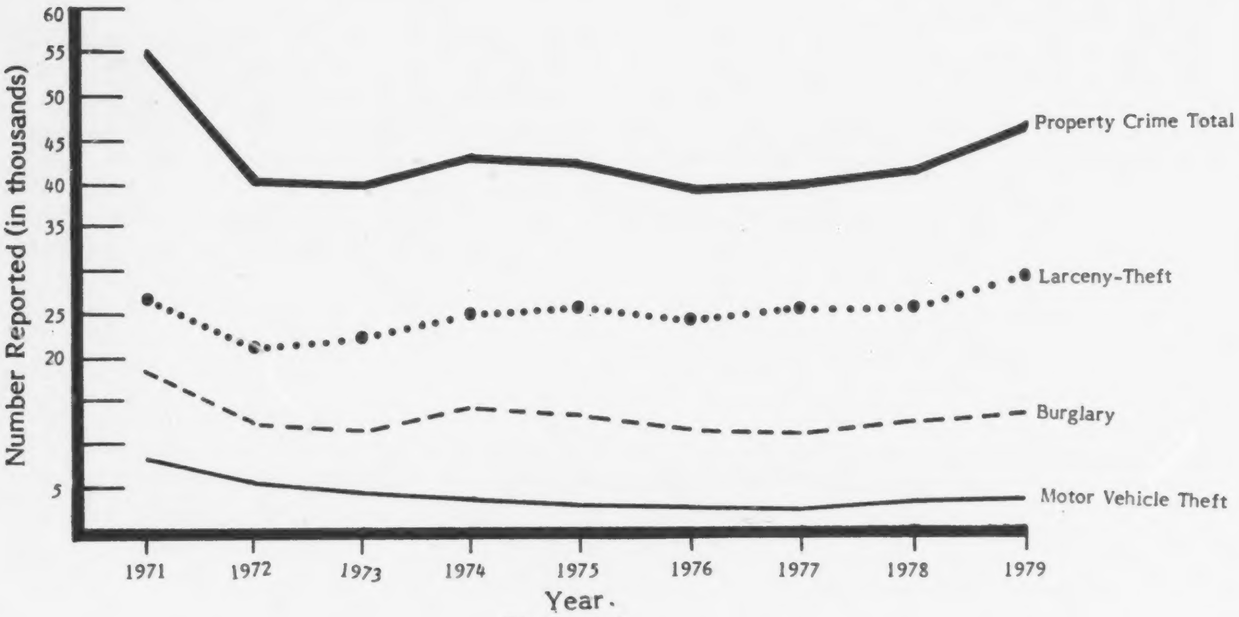


Figure 1.4

Total Reported Property Crime and Type of Property Crime
in the District of Columbia, Calendar Years 1971-1979

REFERENCE **Appendix B, Table 2**

SOURCE: Metropolitan Police Department, "Offenses Reported Under Uniform Crime Reporting Program," February 19, 1980.

PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis

periods of dramatic monthly fluctuations in the Crime Index total and in property crimes occurred in 1979, one during the first four months of the year and the other in the last four months. In between these two periods there was a gradual upward trend in reported property crimes and the attendant Crime Index total. The fewest property crimes and Crime Index offenses were reported in February and the most in October. Inspection of data in Table 4 of Appendix B reveals that these variations correspond most closely to the monthly trends for larceny-theft, the most frequent property crime. In contrast, burglary, the next most frequent property crime, was reported most often in January and December and least in April. Trends for the other two property crimes, motor vehicle theft and arson, do not correspond to the patterns evidenced for either larceny-theft or burglary. For example, the lows and highs occurred in May and August, respectively, for motor vehicle theft and in August and June, respectively, for arson.

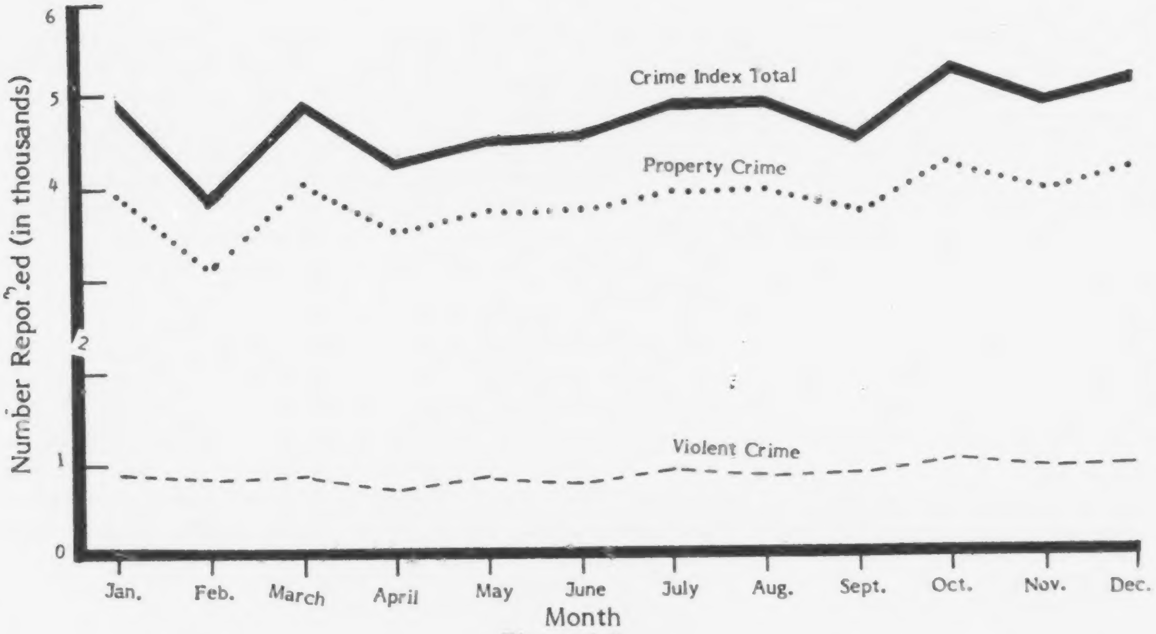


Figure 1.5

Total Reported Crime Index, Violent Crime, and Property Crime by Month in the District of Columbia, Calendar Year 1979

REFERENCE: **Appendix B, Table 4**
SOURCE: Metropolitan Police Department, "Offenses Reported Under Uniform Crime Reporting Program," February 19, 1980.
PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis

In absolute terms, violent crimes fluctuated within a much narrower range than did property crimes and, therefore, the pattern of monthly variations cannot be observed readily from Figure 1.5. By examining data in Appendix B, Table 4, it is apparent that the fewest violent crimes were reported in April and the most in October and that there was no discernible trend from month-to-month throughout the year. Low points were evidenced for murder and non-negligent manslaughter and forcible rape in April, for robbery in May and April, and for aggravated assault in February and April. Thus, for all four violent crimes April was one of the months in which the fewest crimes were reported. In contrast, the month with the greatest number of reported offenses varied from crime to crime as follows: May for murder and non-negligent manslaughter, July and August for forcible rape, January for robbery, and July and October for aggravated assault.

c. Daily Trends

The day on which reported crimes occurred is presented graphically in Figure 1.6. Since the range of variation for violent crimes is rather small, the trends for the Crime Index total largely reflect the patterns evidenced for property crimes. In particular, property crimes and the Crime Index total have a marked peak in the number of crimes reported on Friday. This tendency differs from that evidenced for violent crimes which are more frequently reported on both Friday and Saturday than on any of the other days of the week (see Appendix B, Table 5). The day with the fewest crimes reported is Sunday for both violent and property crimes.

The daily trends for the eight Crime Index offenses are apparent from data in Table 5 of Appendix B. The tendency to have the greatest number of crimes reported on Friday and the least on Sunday was evidenced for the four crimes involving theft: robbery, burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft. The highs and lows for the other four crimes, murder and non-negligent manslaughter, forcible rape, aggravated assault, and arson, occurred on varying days of the week with no discernible pattern except that at least one of the days on which a high was reached was either Friday, Saturday, or Sunday.

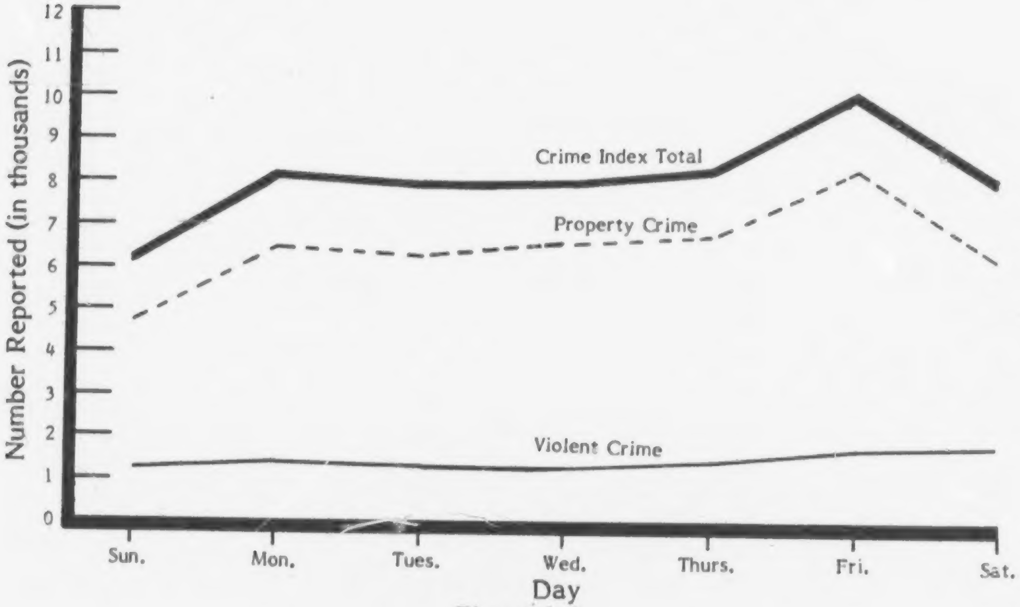


Figure 1.6

Total Reported Crime Index, Violent Crime, and Property Crime by Day in the District of Columbia, Calendar Year 1979

REFERENCE: Appendix B, Table 5
SOURCE: Metropolitan Police Department, "Offenses Reported Under Uniform Crime Reporting Program," February 19, 1980.
PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis

d. Hourly Trends

In Figure 1.7 the time of occurrence is depicted in hourly intervals (such that 1 am represents the hour from 12:31 am to 1:30 am) for property crime, violent crime, and their total. Before describing the trends, the manner in which these data are generated needs to be discussed. The source of the information is the category from the police department's offense report (PD 251) entitled "date and time of event." In those instances that the complainant cannot ascertain the time of the event, the police officer filing the report identifies the interval during which the offense was likely to be committed. For example, the interval might be delineated by the times at which a person left and returned to his home. However, this time interval is not used in tabulations of the time of occurrence. Instead, the latest time used to delineate the interval is selected from the computerized record of the offense report to represent the time of occurrence. Consequently, the data on time of occurrence for some crimes may reflect the behavior patterns of the complainant (e.g., the time of arrival at home) more than those of the criminal (e.g., the time of burglarizing the home). This problem should be substantially less for those violent crimes in which the time of occurrence can be established by the victim.

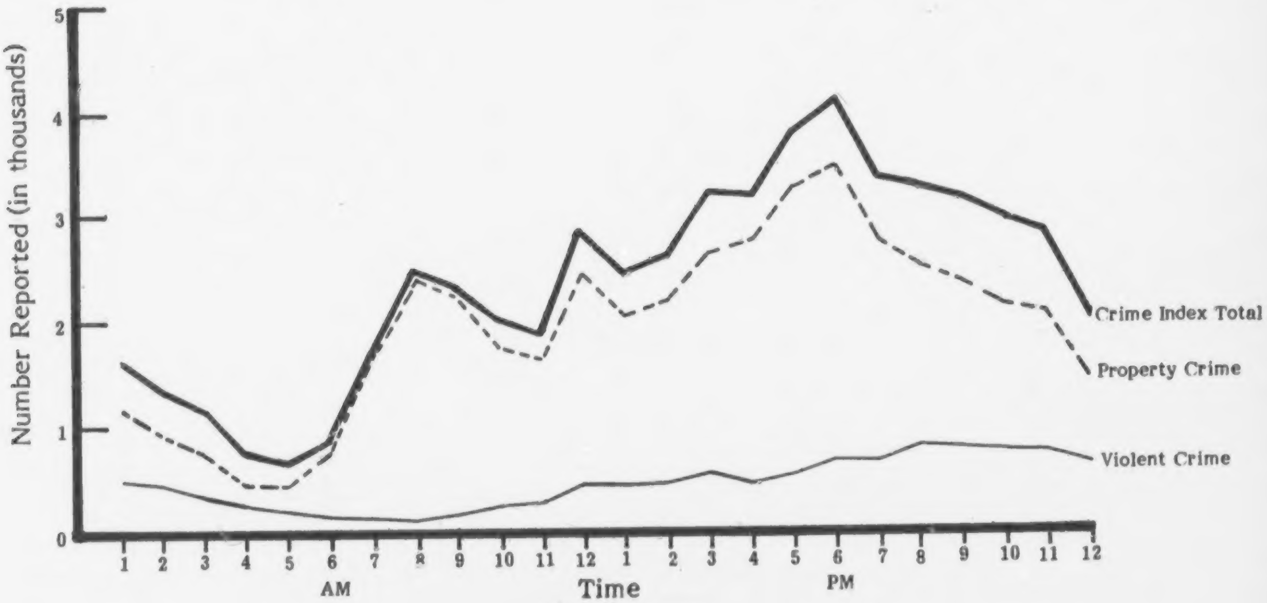


Figure 1.7

Total Reported Crime Index, Violent Crime, and Property Crime by Time of Occurrence in the District of Columbia, Calendar Year 1979

REFERENCE: Appendix B, Table 6.
SOURCE: Metropolitan Police Department, "Offenses Reported Under Uniform Crime Reporting Program," February 19, 1980.
PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis

According to Figure 1.7, property crimes appear to have several peaks during the day with the highest occurring in the early evening (about 6 pm), the next in the early morning (around 8 am), and the third at midday. Property crimes are also reported with fairly high frequency in the late afternoon. However, the number of reported property crimes gradually declines after 7 pm until reaching a low around 4 and 5 am. It should be emphasized that the timing of reported property crimes may reflect the behavior of the complainants since each of the peaks coincide with times that a person would be most likely to survey his/her home or work premises (e.g., after work, at the beginning of each day, and during or after lunch breaks). Thus, for property crimes the data provided in summary form by the police department do not permit a clear assessment of the times at which a crime is most likely to occur.

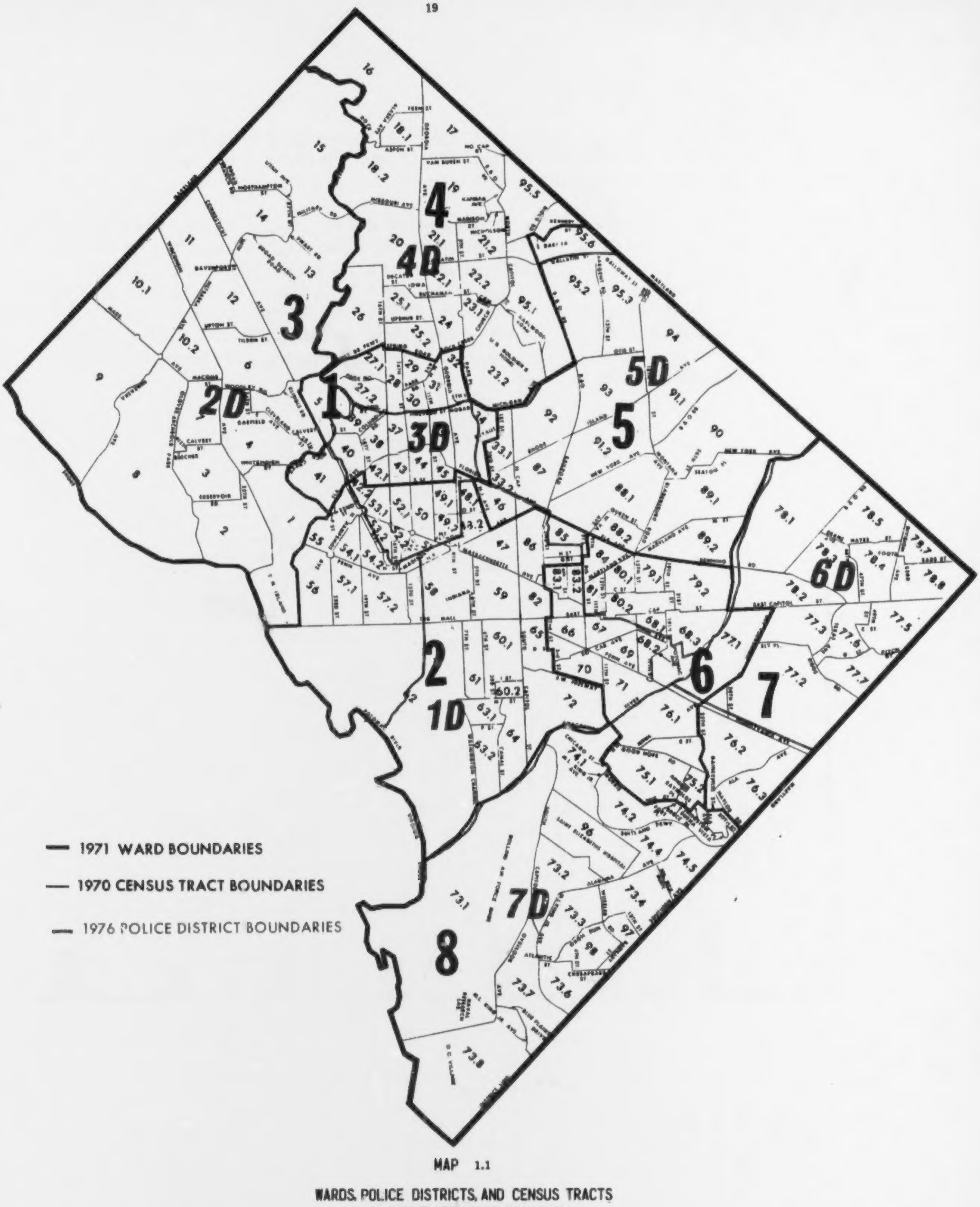
The timing of violent crimes is probably much more accurately reflected by the trends depicted in Figure 1.7. Thus, it appears that violent crimes reach a low point early in the morning (about 8 am), rise gradually during the daytime, and reach their highest levels during the evening hours (from 8 to 11 pm). Furthermore, these trends seem to be similar for all four of the violent crimes as shown by data in Table 6 of Appendix B.

2. Geographic Patterns of Crime

The distribution of crime in the District of Columbia is analyzed in this section in terms of the incidence of crime in the following types of geographic units: police districts, wards, and census tracts. The boundaries of these units are shown in Map 1.1. In most cases, census tracts can be grouped together to correspond to wards and to a lesser extent to correspond to police districts. However, although many wards and police districts share common boundaries, none of these units overlap completely. Ward 1 is subdivided primarily into Police Districts 3 and 4; Ward 2 is split among Police Districts 1, 2, and 3; and Ward 6 is divided among Police Districts 1, 5, 6, and 7. There is a close correspondence between the following wards and police districts: Ward 3 and District 2, Ward 4 and District 4, Ward 5 and District 5, Ward 7 and District 6, and Ward 8 and District 7.

a. Crime in Police Districts

The District of Columbia is divided into seven police districts that serve as the administrative centers for recording information on offenses, responding to and investigating reports of crime, and arresting suspects. Consequently, police districts constitute one of the basic geographic units for which information on reported offenses is tabulated. The availability of data on offenses (and arrests) by police districts is essential for planning purposes especially in terms of the deployment of police forces and the development of crime prevention


1971 WARD BOUNDARIES
1970 CENSUS TRACT BOUNDARIES
1976 POLICE DISTRICT BOUNDARIES
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
1D
2D
3D
4D
5D
6D
7D

MAP 1.1

WARDS, POLICE DISTRICTS, AND CENSUS TRACTS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

SOURCES: OFFICE OF PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT, STATISTICAL SERVICES DIVISION, "DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA 1970 CENSUS TRACTS AND 1971 WARDS," AUGUST 1978. METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT, MANAGEMENT PROGRAMS, PLANNING, AND DEVELOPMENT DIVISION, "MAP OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA OUTLINING THE GEOGRAPHICAL BOUNDARIES OF THE SEVEN POLICE DISTRICTS," MAY 1976.

PREPARED BY: OFFICE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE PLANS AND ANALYSIS strategies. An important step in utilizing this information is to identify differences among the police districts with respect to the incidence of crime.

Figure 1.8 shows the frequency of crime in the city's seven police districts in 1979. District 1 reported the highest number of Crime Index offenses, property crimes, and violent crimes. District 2 reported the second highest number of Crime Index offenses and property crimes, and District 3 had the second highest number of violent crimes. At the other end of the scale, District 6 ranked lowest in Crime Index offenses and in property crimes, and District 2 ranked lowest in violent crimes.

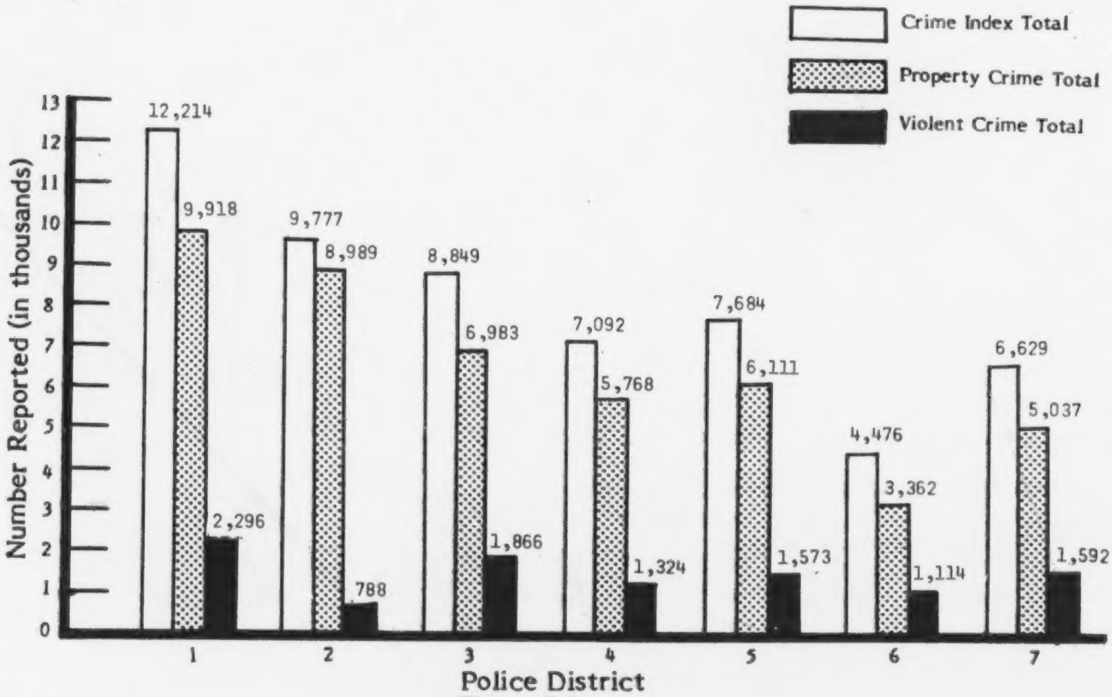


Figure 1.8

Total Reported Crime Index, Violent Crime, and Property Crime by Police District in the District of Columbia, Calendar Year 1979

REFERENCE: **Appendix B, Table 7**

SOURCE: Metropolitan Police Department, "Offenses Reported Under Uniform Crime Reporting Program," February 19, 1980.

PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis

By examining the data in Table 7 of Appendix B, it is possible to determine which crimes account for the rankings of police districts described above. Police District 1, which ranked first on all of the totals, had noticeably more robberies, larceny-thefts, and motor vehicle thefts than any of the other districts. Although District 1 also ranked first in burglaries, the difference between the number reported there and in several other districts was not great. The ranking of District 2 as second highest in the number of property crimes was due mostly to the number of larceny-thefts reported in this area. District 3 apparently ranked second in the number of violent crimes because it had the second greatest number of robberies of all the districts and the greatest number of aggravated assaults and murders and non-neligent manslaughters. Police District 7, which did not rank near the top on any of the crime totals, had the greatest number of forcible rapes and arsons, two of the less frequent but nonetheless rather serious crimes. District 6, which ranked lowest on property crimes and the Crime Index total, had fewer burglaries and larceny-thefts than any of the other districts. District 2 ranked lowest on the violent crime total because it had the least number of offenses reported for all four of the violent crimes. It also had fewer arsons than any other district.

b. Crime in Wards

Eight wards have been delineated to serve as the basic political units within the District of Columbia. Positions on major issues are often formulated at the ward level by local politicians who strive to take into account the needs and concerns of their constituencies. Since these politicians must confront numerous issues related to crime and criminal justice, they need basic information about the amount and type of crime that is reported in each of the wards.

As shown in Figure 1.9, considerably more Crime Index offenses, property crimes, and violent crimes were reported in Ward 2 than in any other ward in 1979. Specifically, the number of Crime Index offenses in Ward 2, which equaled 17,802, constituted over 30 percent of the Crime Index offenses in the District of Columbia. The ward with the next highest number of Crime Index, property, and violent offenses was Ward 1, which had only about half as many of these crimes as Ward 2. The remaining wards had between 4,000 and 7,000 Crime Index offenses with the fewest reported in Ward 4. However, the lowest number of property crimes was reported in Ward 8 and the lowest number of violent crimes in Ward 3.

An examination of the crime rates presented in Table 8 of Appendix B reveals that the wards are ranked in roughly the same order as they are when the crime totals are considered. Specifically, the Crime Index rates (i.e., the number of offenses per 1,000 residents) ranged

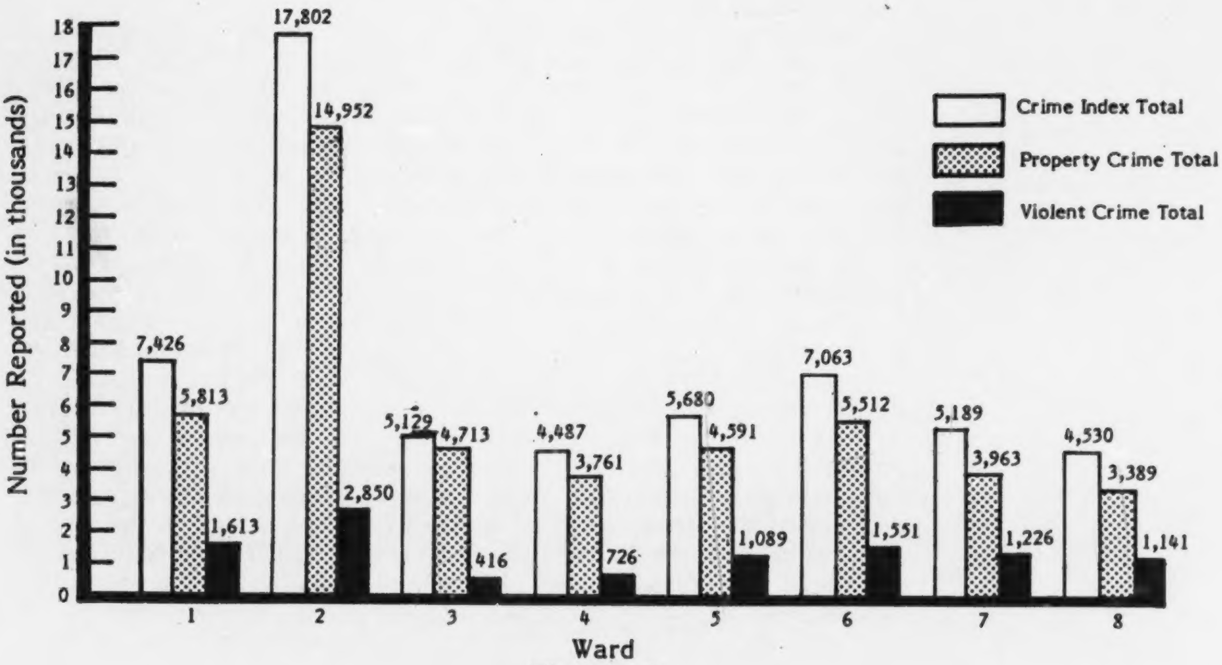


Figure 1.9

Total Reported Crime Index, Violent Crime, and Property Crime by Ward in the District of Columbia, Calendar Year 1979

REFERENCE: Appendix B, Table 8
SOURCE: Metropolitan Police Department, unpublished data.
PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis

from a low of 52.0 in Ward 8 to a high of 217.1 in Ward 2. Similarly, property crime rates varied from 38.9 in Ward 8 to 182.3 in Ward 2, and violent crime rates were between 4.9 in Ward 3 and 34.8 in Ward 2.

The high rate and number of crimes reported in Ward 2 may be explained in part by the activities that predominate in that area. As shown by the description of the land use patterns in section A.3 of this chapter, Ward 2 has the highest percentage of land devoted to commercial activities and the lowest to residential uses of any of the wards. In particular, Ward 2 encompasses the downtown business district, major federal and local government offices, and national museums and monuments. The concentration of these activities in Ward 2 may offer many opportunities for crime that do not exist in the other areas of the city. For example, not only do stores and office buildings provide potential targets for such crimes as larceny-theft, they also attract workers and shoppers who may be attractive targets for robberies. Also, the diversity and transiency of the people occupying the area on a daily basis provides criminals with the anonymity necessary for successfully perpetrating certain types of crimes.

It is important to note that the risk of being victimized by crime in Ward 2 is not as great as suggested by the exceptionally high crime rates that were calculated for this area of the city. In particular, although Ward 2 has roughly the same number of residents as the other wards, it is likely to have a much larger daytime population due to the influx of workers, shoppers, and tourists. If the number of people in these categories were known and were used in the calculations of the crime rates, Ward 2 would evidence fewer crimes per person than it does with crime rates based on residents alone.

c. Crime in Census Tracts

Unlike police districts and wards, which were formed as administrative entities, census tracts were created as statistical units. Specifically, census tracts are designed to encompass small areas occupied by fairly homogeneous populations. As such, census tracts can often be used as close approximations to neighborhoods or can be combined into selected groupings that represent neighborhoods or other areas of special interest. The purpose of designing census tracts in this way was to create a meaningful unit within cities for which extensive data on population and housing could be tabulated. Not only does the Census Bureau compile data at the census tracts level, but numerous other local and federal government agencies do so as well. Consequently, the tract becomes both a meaningful and a useful unit for the tabulation of reported crimes. This data can be used in conjunction with other available information to generate a profile of neighborhoods and to identify the factors that may influence crime in the neighborhood context.

An extensive discussion of the patterns of crime across census tracts in 1978 and the correlates of these geographic patterns was presented in the Crime and Justice Profile: The Nation's Capital. Since the analysis and maps presented in that report pertain to a recent year and were costly to produce, they will not be constructed using data for 1979. Instead, the number of Crime Index offenses reported during 1979 in each of the 150 tracts in the District of Columbia is listed in Table 9 of Appendix B, and a brief description of the distribution of the crimes across these tracts is presented below. These data are provided primarily for the benefit of policy makers and local citizens interested in focusing on the level of crime in small areas of the city.

In order to provide a description of the distribution of crimes among the 150 census tracts, the numbers of reported crimes were listed in order from low to high for the Crime Index total, violent crime total, and property crime total. For each of these three rank-ordered lists, tracts were divided into four equal groups to form quartiles. Using these procedures, it was found that 25 percent of the tracts had less than 231.5 Crime Index offenses and 25 percent had more than 443 reported. Furthermore, the median number of Crime Index offenses was 340 revealing that 50 percent of the tracts had less than 340 of these offenses reported and 50 percent had more. The tract with the fewest Crime Index offenses reported (n=9) was 63.2, which is located in a sector south of P Street, S.E., between the Washington Channel and Canal Street, and contains the military base called Fort McNair. Tract 58.0 had more Crime Index offenses reported than any other tract with a total of 3,235. This tract comprises most of the city's commercial-business core and is bounded by the Mall on the south, New York and Massachusetts Avenues on the north, 15th Street on the west, and 5th and 6th Streets, N.W., on the east (see Map 1.1 for the location and boundaries of each tract).

For violent crimes, the median value which divided the tracts into two equal groups was 63. Furthermore, 50 percent of the tracts fell within the interval from 33 to 92 violent crimes with the lower and upper 25 percent of the tracts falling outside these values. At the extremes, two tracts (63.2 and 73.1) had no violent crimes reported. Both of these tracts contain military bases so that violent crimes occurring there would be reported to the appropriate military authorities. Tract 58.0 had the most violent crimes reported with a total of 482, which is over seven times greater than the median value of 63.

The median number of property crimes was 263, with 25 percent of the tracts having property crimes between 186.5 and 263 and another 25 percent falling between the median of 263 and 365.5. The tracts with the least and most reported property crimes were 63.2 and 58.0, respectively. It should be noted that the number of property crimes reported in the downtown district encompassed in tract 58.0 (n=2,753) was over ten times greater than the median number found for the tracts as a whole.

d. Crime in the District of Columbia and its Suburbs

As designated by the Bureau of the Census, the District of Columbia and its surrounding counties and independent cities constitute the Washington Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area. These surrounding counties and cities are listed with the District of Columbia in Table 10, Appendix B. In addition, Table 10 shows the population estimates and number and rate per 100,000 population of reported crimes in these jurisdictions. Figure 1.10 summarizes the information in Table 10 by presenting the number of crimes per 100,000 population in the

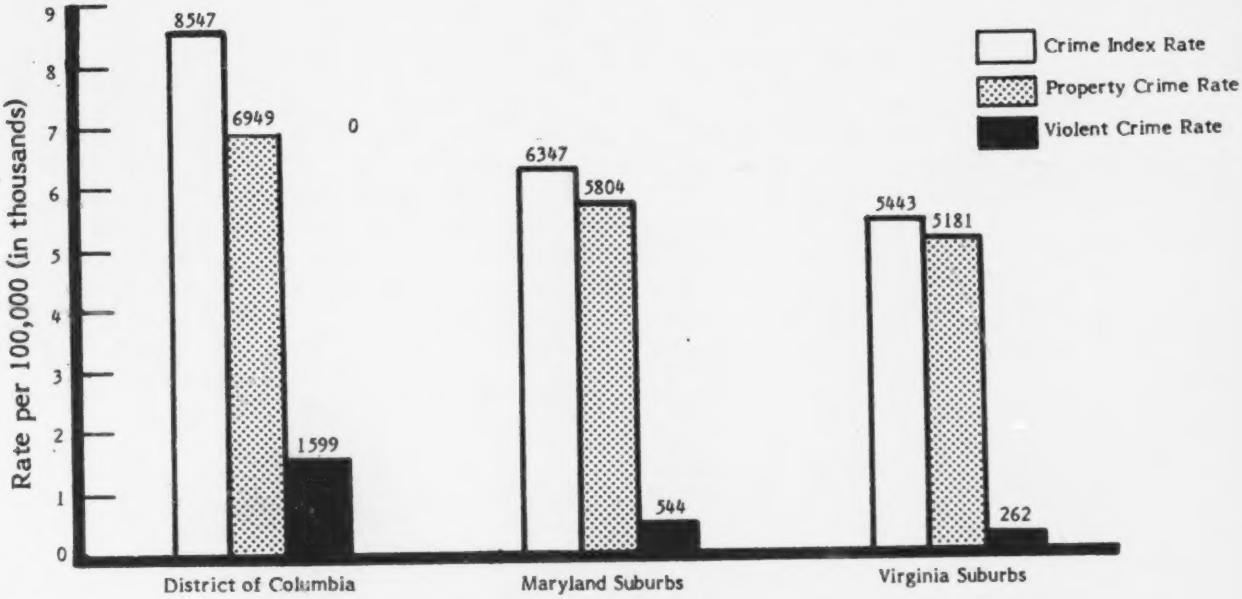


Figure 1.10

Total Reported Crime Index, Property Crime, and Violent Crime Rates in the District of Columbia, Maryland Suburbs, and Virginia Suburbs, Calendar Year 1979

REFERENCE: **Appendix B, Table 10**
SOURCES: Population estimates: District of Columbia - Office of Planning and Development. "1979 Provisional Population Estimates," May 1980. Maryland and Virginia - State Police, Uniform Crime Reporting Section, Federal Bureau of Investigation population estimates, unpublished. Reported Offenses: District of Columbia - Metropolitan Police Department, "Offenses Reported Under Uniform Crime Reporting Program," February 19, 1980. Charles County, Montgomery County, Prince George's County, Maryland - State Police, "Maryland Uniform Crime Reporting, 1979 Preliminary Annual Release," February 1980. All other Maryland jurisdictions - Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Offenses Known to the Police, Washington, D.C. and Surrounding Suburban Communities." Virginia jurisdictions - State Police, "Crime in Virginia, 1979," in press.
PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis

District of Columbia, the Maryland suburbs, and the Virginia suburbs. Figure 1.10 shows that the District of Columbia ranks higher than its Maryland and Virginia suburbs in rates for Crime Index offenses, property crimes, and violent crimes. Furthermore, the rate of reported violent crimes in the District of Columbia is three times greater than the rate for the Maryland suburbs and five times greater than the rate for the Virginia suburbs, as a whole. When the crime rates in the District of Columbia are compared with those of specific suburban jurisdictions (see Table 10 of Appendix B), it is apparent that the District's violent crime rate is higher than the rates in any of the suburbs and its Crime Index and property crime rates are higher than those in all suburbs except Laurel, Maryland and Alexandria, Virginia.

Further analysis of crime in the District of Columbia and its suburbs is presented in Table 1.2. First, this table shows how the population is distributed, in percents, among the District of Columbia and its Maryland and Virginia suburbs. Maryland has the highest percentage of the population (44.4 percent), Virginia the next highest (34.1 percent), and the District of Columbia the lowest (21.5 percent). Next, Table 1.2 shows how reported crime totals are distributed. In comparing the distributions of the crime totals to the distributions of the populations, the percentages for the Crime Index totals and the property crime totals are proportionate to the population distributions. However, the District of Columbia has a higher percentage of the violent crimes (51.0 percent) compared to its percentage of the population (21.5 percent) in the metropolitan area.

Table 1.2

Percentage Distribution of Total Population and Crime Index,
Violent Crime, and Property Crime Offenses
in the District of Columbia, Maryland Suburbs, and Virginia Suburbs,
Calendar Year 1979

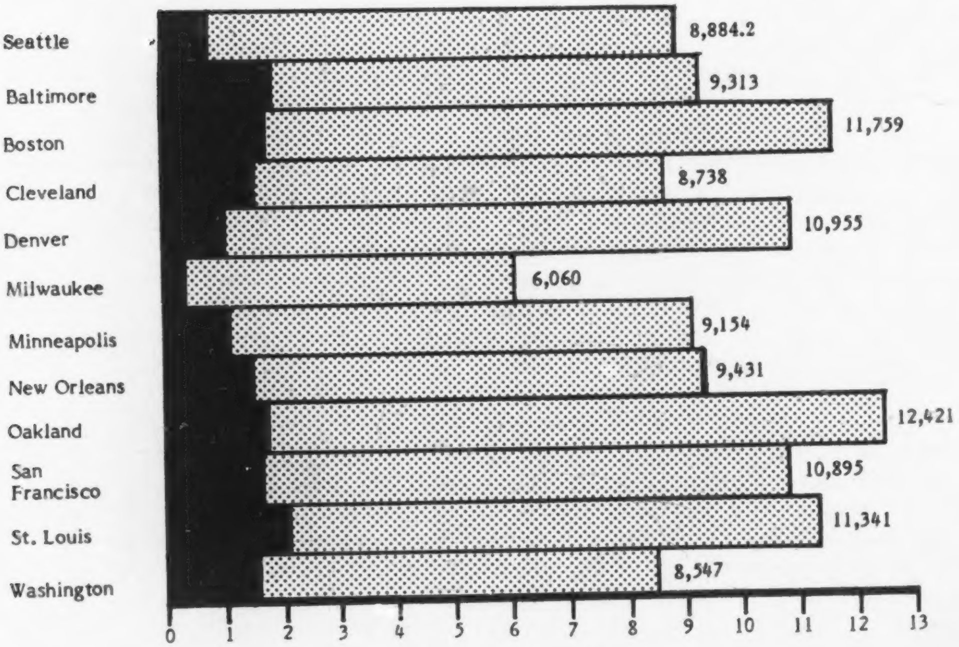
Place	Population	Crime Index Total[a]	Violent Crime Total	Property Crime Total
Washington, D.C.	21.5	28.2	51.0	25.6
Maryland	44.4	43.2	35.8	44.1
Virginia	34.1	28.5	13.2	30.3
TOTAL	100.0	99.9	100.0	100.0

[a] Arson is excluded from Crime Index total and Property Crime total due to incomplete data availability.

SOURCE: See Table 10, Appendix B.
PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis

e. Crime in Twelve American Cities

In Figure 1.11 the rates of reported Crime Index offenses are presented for Washington, D.C. and eleven other cities in the United States. Nine of these cities were chosen because of their similarity to the District of Columbia in population size, density, percent of population on welfare, percent of housing built prior to 1940, the rate of increase in the daytime population, and the proportion of the total metropolitan population residing in the central city. Furthermore, like the District of Columbia, these nine cities had experienced declines in population size between 1960 and 1975. These cities are Baltimore, Boston, Cleveland, Denver, Milwaukee, New Orleans, Seattle, San Francisco, and St. Louis. Two additional cities, Minneapolis and Oakland, were included in the figure in order to make the analyses for 1979 comparable to those presented for 1977 and 1978 in the Crime and Justice Profile: The Nation's Capital. They were used in that report because of the availability of data on public attitudes, which were analyzed for a select group of cities. These two cities are smaller in population size than the other ten cities examined (for population size estimates see Appendix B, Table 11).



	RANK		
	Crime Index	Violent Crime	Property Crime
Seattle	9	11	7
Baltimore	7	2	9
Boston	2	3	3
Cleveland	10	6	10
Denver	4	10	2
Milwaukee	12	12	12
Minneapolis	8	9	6
New Orleans	6	7	8
Oakland	1	4	1
San Francisco	5	5	5
St. Louis	3	1	4
Washington	11	8	11

▨ Property Crime Rate

■ Violent Crime Rate

Figure 1.11

Total Reported Crime Index, Violent Crime, and Property Crime Rates per 100,000 Population in Eleven Selected Cities, Calendar Year 1979

REFERENCE: Appendix B, Table 11
SOURCE: Federal Bureau of Investigation, Uniform Crime Reports, 1979 Preliminary Annual Release, 1980 U.S. Bureau of the Census, State Population Division.
PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis

The Crime Index rates for each of the twelve selected American cities are shown in the bar graph presented in Figure 1.11 with each bar subdivided into portions representing the violent crime rate and property crime rate. To assist in the comparison of these rates among the twelve cities, they were rank-ordered from high (rank = 1) to low (rank = 12). The highest Crime Index rate was observed in Oakland and the next highest in Boston. Oakland was also first in the rank-ordering of the cities for property crime rates. However, Denver was second for this type of crime. For violent crime rates, St. Louis ranked first and Baltimore second. Of the twelve cities, the one with the lowest Crime Index, violent crime, and property crime rates was Milwaukee. The next lowest Crime Index and property crime rates were evidenced by Washington, D.C. and the next lowest violent crime rate by Seattle. The District of Columbia occupied a moderately low position on the ranking of the cities' violent crime rates with a rank of eight.

3. Special Characteristics of Crime

a. Type of Premise

Knowledge about the type of premise at which certain crimes most frequently occur may be useful for the development of reasonable crime prevention strategies to be implemented by the police and the community. Such information may prove particularly beneficial in raising the public's awareness of where the risks of being a victim of crime are the greatest and whether these risks may be reduced through the conscious efforts of the individual, the activities of local businessmen, or the programs of government agencies. Since larceny-theft, robbery, and burglary constitute the three most frequent Crime Index offenses, attention will be focused on the types of premises where these three crimes occur. In distinguishing among these three crimes, it should be recalled that robberies involve a theft directly from an individual through the use of force or the threat of it; burglary entails unlawfully entering a structure in order to commit a theft or a felony; and larceny-theft occurs when another's property is taken without the use of force or violence (see Appendix A for the definitions used by the FBI).

As shown in Figure 1.12, the vast majority (61.2 percent) of robberies occurred in public spaces such as streets and parks, the majority (59.0 percent) of burglaries were from places of residence, and about half (49.6 percent) of all larceny-thefts were from automobiles or trucks. Commercial establishments constituted the next most common target for all three crimes with 14.9 percent of the robberies, 23.5 percent of the burglaries, and 22.7 percent of the larceny-thefts occurring in such places. Although most burglaries were from private residences, only

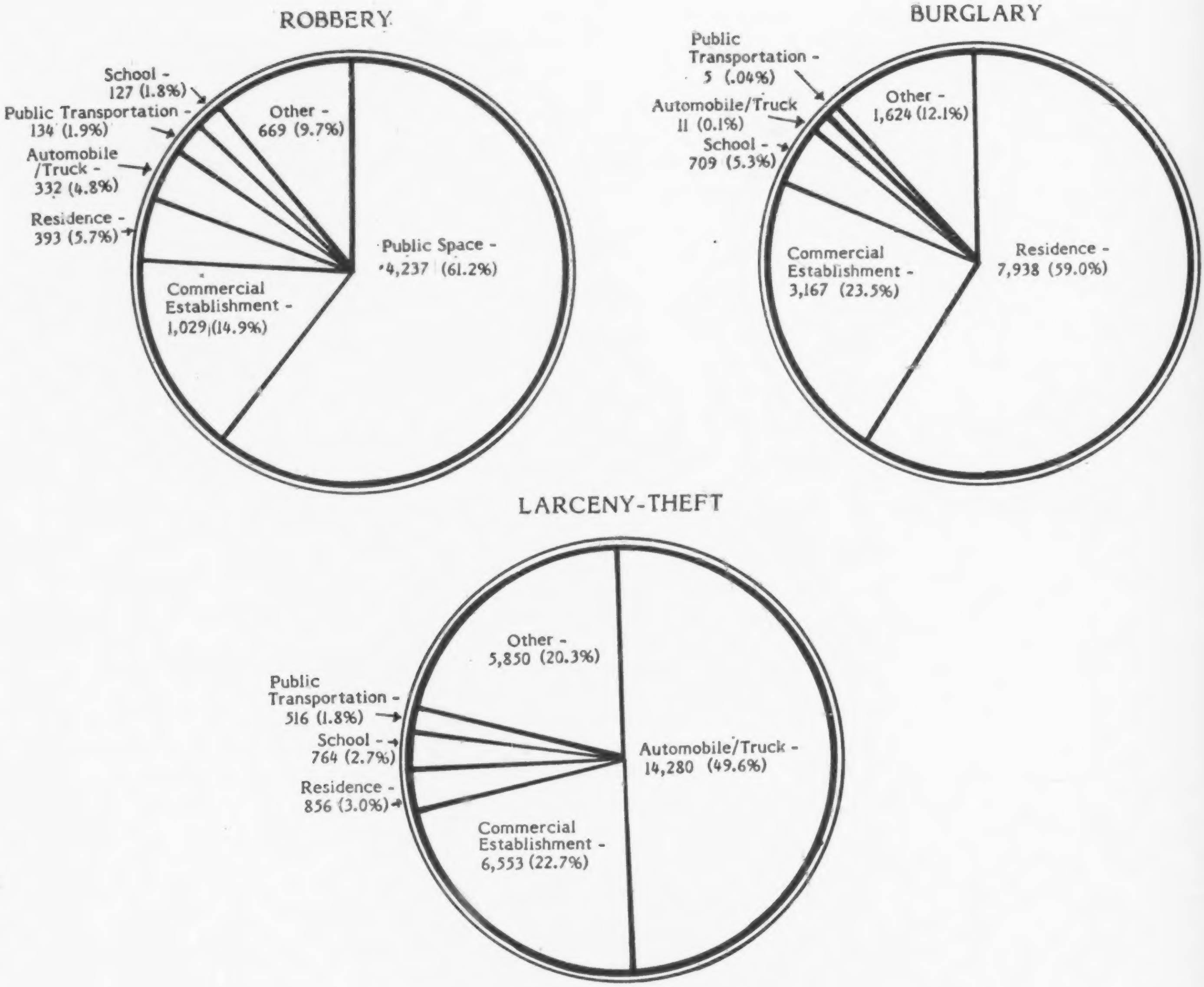


Figure 1.12

Percentage Distributions of Robberies, Burglaries, and Larceny-Thefts by Type of Premise in the District of Columbia, Calendar Year 1979

SOURCE: Metropolitan Police Department, unpublished data.
PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis

5.7 percent of the robberies and 3.0 percent of the larceny-thefts occurred there. Similarly, proportionately more burglaries (5.3 percent) occurred in schools than did either larceny-thefts (2.7 percent) or robberies (1.8 percent). Less than two percent of any of these crimes were perpetrated in the public transportation system. Crimes reported at other types of locations (e.g., construction sites, public buildings, etc.) were combined into a residual category labeled as "other."

Since commercial establishments, which were the second most frequent location for each of the three crimes under consideration, encompass a diversity of businesses,[6] several major types of commercial establishments were selected for a more detailed examination of their crime rates. In particular, ten major types of businesses were chosen, and the crime rates were calculated by dividing the number of crimes reported at that type of establishment by the estimated number of establishments in that category and multiplying this quotient by 100. The resulting crime rates can be used to represent the risk to particular types of establishments of being targets of crime.

According to data presented in Figure 1.13 and Table 12 of Appendix B, grocery stores had the highest risk of being the site of robberies, hotels the second highest, and gas stations third. In contrast, the risk of robbery was lower in liquor stores than in any of the other nine premises. Hotels, rooming houses, and general merchandise stores ranked first, second, and third, respectively, in rates of burglary. Of the ten types of establishments, banks had the lowest burglary rates and liquor stores the next lowest. The larceny-theft rate for general merchandise stores was over five times greater than the next highest rate which was for hotels. The third highest rate of larceny-theft was evidenced by grocery stores, and the lowest rate occurred for liquor stores.

b. Type of Property Stolen

In conjunction with the information on the type of premise at which crimes are likely to occur, it is important to examine the type of property that is taken in the three crimes involving the theft of items other than automobiles (i.e., robbery, burglary, larceny-theft). The data on the type of item stolen listed in Table 13 of Appendix B represents the items that are classified by the police as the most valuable or the most important (e.g., a weapon) one taken during the commission of a particular crime. Thus, only one item is tabulated for each reported offense.

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[6] Commercial establishments refer to premises where goods or services are created, bought, or sold generally for public consumption (e.g., retail and wholesale businesses, professional and business offices, entertainment and recreational establishments, lodging places, financial institutions, and manufacturing plants). Public (i.e., government) buildings are not included.

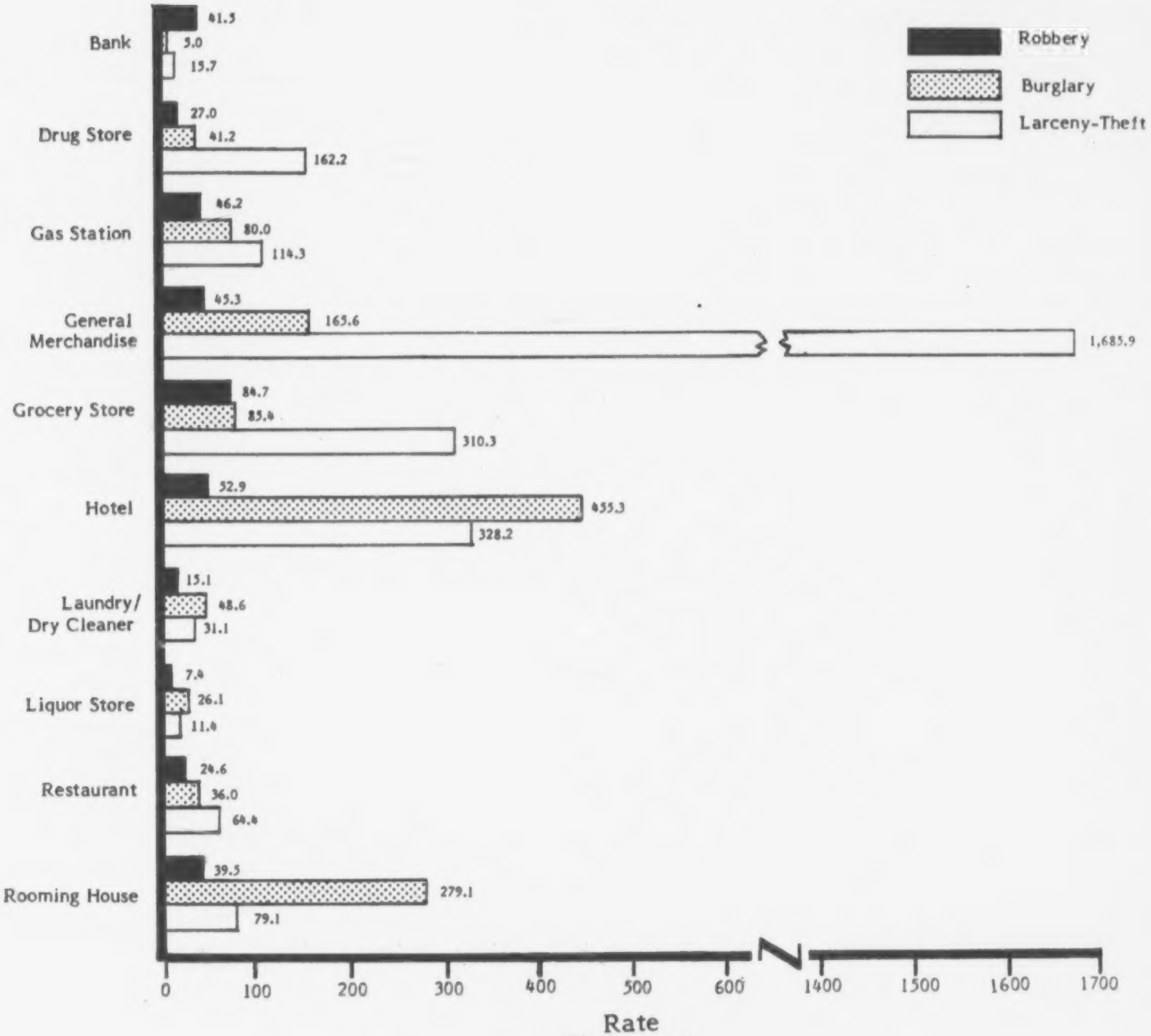

Figure 1.13

Total Robbery, Burglary, and Larceny-Theft Rates
per 100 Commercial Establishments by Type of Premise
in the District of Columbia, Calendar Year 1979

REFERENCE: Appendix B, Table 13
SOURCE: Metropolitan Police Department, unpublished data. U.S. Bureau of the Census, County Business Patterns, 1977.
PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis

In 63.4 percent of all robberies checks, money orders, or coins were the most valuable or important items that were taken. The next most frequently listed single item was jewelry with only 7.7 percent of the robberies having this as the most valuable article stolen. For burglaries the two highest categories that contained items in a particular genre were radios, televisions, and stereos which were listed in 24.9 percent of the burglaries and checks, money orders, and coins which were listed in 12.6 percent. The two items listed most often as the most valuable or important object taken during a larceny-theft were automobile accessories (19.7 percent) and checks, money orders, and coins (17.9 percent). A residual category labeled "other" contains a diversity of items found in homes, office buildings, and businesses (e.g., books, pets, credit cards, sporting goods, junk, etc.). This category constituted 14.4 percent of the items listed for robberies, 31.8 percent of those for burglaries, and 15.4 percent of those for larceny-thefts. Since the police department developed the categories referring to specific items to represent the most commonly stolen items of value, it is expected that no particular object constitutes a major portion of the "other" category.

c. Property Loss and Recovery

The value of property stolen and recovered for reported Crime Index offenses in 1979 is exhibited in Table 14, Appendix B. The value of property stolen totaled $16,770,973. The value of the property recovered equaled 19.1 percent of the amount stolen, resulting in a net loss of $13,568,247. Property stolen during the commission of property crimes comprised 93 percent of the value of all property stolen. Of all the Crime Index offenses, burglary and motor vehicle theft ranked first and second, respectively, in the value of the property stolen. However, there was a much higher recovery rate for motor vehicles stolen than for property taken during burglaries. The value of the motor vehicles recovered in 1979 was 47.8 percent of the value of those stolen whereas goods equaling only 5.8 percent of the value of those taken in burglaries were recovered in 1979.

d. Type of Weapon

The types of weapons used in the commission of violent crimes in the District of Columbia are shown in Figure 1.14. Bodily force or an unknown weapon were used most frequently in the commission of violent crimes. Accounting for 36.7 percent of the weapons used in violent crimes, the category of bodily force or weapon unknown is composed primarily of bodily force through the use of hands, fists, feet, and teeth. In 1979 handguns accounted for 32.7 percent of the weapons used in violent crimes; rifles and other guns accounted for an additional 3.7 percent. Knives or other cutting instruments were used in 13.6 percent of all violent crimes.

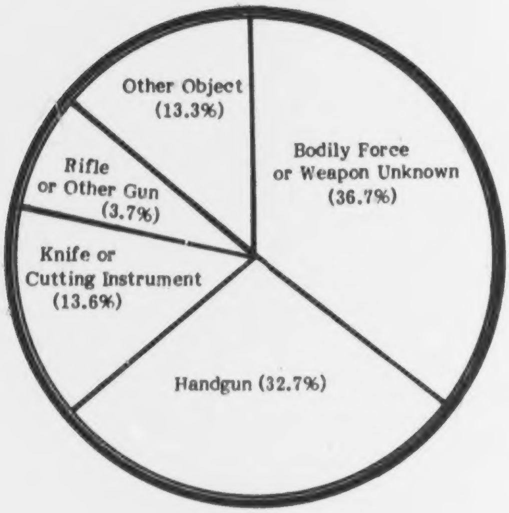

Figure 1.14

Percentage Distribution of Reported Violent Crimes by Type of Weapon in the District of Columbia, Calendar Year, 1979

REFERENCE: Appendix B, Table 14
SOURCE: Metropolitan Police Department, "Property Attacked, Method, Weapon, Property Stolen," February 19, 1980; and unpublished data.
PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis

Table 15 of Appendix B shows the weapons used in the commission of each of the violent crimes. Forty-three percent of the murders and non-negligent manslaughters involved the use of handguns, 25.0 percent involved knives or cutting instruments, and 20.0 percent involved bodily force or an unknown weapon. Bodily force or unknown weapons constituted 58.7 percent of the weapons used in committing forcible rape, knives or cutting instruments another 20.4 percent, and handguns 13.8 percent. In the commission of robbery, 47.8 percent of the weapons were bodily force or unknown weapons, 36.4 percent were handguns, and only 6.4 percent were knives or other cutting instruments. Other objects, a category that includes a variety of physical objects (e.g., water glasses, ashtrays, etc.), were used in 30.7 percent of the aggravated assaults. An additional 28.6 percent of the aggravated assaults involved the use of knives or other cutting instruments, and 26.1 percent involved the use of handguns.

e. Assaults on Police Officers

Table 1.3 exhibits the number of assaults perpetrated against police officers, the type of weapon used, and the number and percent of assaults involving injury to the officer. With the category of "unknown weapon" excluded, male and female officers were most likely to be assaulted and injured with bodily weapons, such as hands, teeth, and feet. Approximately one-third of the assaults and one-quarter of the injuries resulted from "other" types of weapons (e.g., sticks, bricks, iron pipes, etc.). Assaults with firearms comprised 10.1 percent of the total number of assaults. However, the percentage of assaults with firearms that resulted in injury (22.2 percent) was less than the percentage resulting in injury when either bodily weapons (65.0 percent) or other types of weapons (43.1 percent) were used. It was not possible to determine whether the severity of these injuries varied according to the type of weapon used since the aggregated data available from the police department did not contain such information.

Table 1.3

Number and Percentage of Injuries of Total Reported Assaults on Police Officers
by Sex of Officer and Type of Weapon[a]
in the District of Columbia, Calendar Year 1979

Type of Weapon	Male			Female		
	Total Assaults	Injury n	Injury %	Total Assaults	Injury n	Injury %
Firearm	18	4	22.2	0	0	0.0
Sharp Instrument	4	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
Hands, Fist, etc.	103	67	65.0	8	5	62.5
Other	51	22	43.1	0	0	0.0
Unknown	3	3	100.0	0	0	0.0
TOTAL	179	96	53.6	8	5	62.5

[a] The following classification was used: Firearm - .32, .38, or .45 caliber pistol, rifle, air rifle, and revolver; Knife or Cutting Instrument - knives, razors; Hands, Fist, etc. - hands, fist, teeth, and kicked; and Other - stick, pen, gasgun, bottle, brick, iron pipe, dish, and category listed as "Other."

SOURCE: Metropolitan Police Department, "Assaults on Police Officers," February 19, 1980.
PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis

f. Crime Index and Part II Offenses

In Figure 1.15 the volume of Part II crimes is shown relative to Crime Index offenses, which include all Part I offenses except manslaughter by negligence. The most frequently reported crime was larceny-theft which equaled 38.2 percent of all reported offenses. Part II crimes, as a whole, comprised the next largest portion with 24.9 percent of the total. Examination of Table 16 in Appendix B reveals that vandalism was the most frequent Part II crime reported and violation of drug laws the next most frequent. These two crimes constituted 6.2 and 4.6 percents, respectively, of all Crime Index and Part II offenses reported.

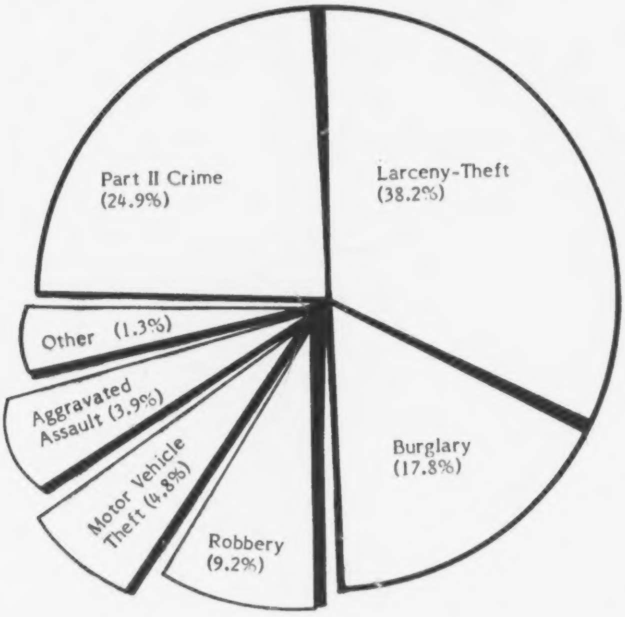

Figure 1.15

Percentage Distribution of Reported Crime Index and Part II Offenses by Type of Offense in the District of Columbia, Calendar Year 1979

NOTE: Other includes Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter (0.2%), Forcible Rape (0.6%), and Arson (0.4%).

REFERENCE: Appendix B, Tables 2 and 16
SOURCE: Metropolitan Police Department, "Offenses Reported Under Uniform Crime Reporting Program," February 19, 1980.
PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis

D. PROFILE OF ARRESTS AND ARRESTEES

1. Annual Trends in Arrests

a. Trends in Total Arrests

The annual trends in total, adult, and juvenile arrests for Crime Index offenses are shown for 1971 to 1979 in Figure 1.16 which was derived from data appearing in Tables 17, 19, and 21 of Appendix B. For the period from 1971 to 1979, the total number of arrests rose in 1972, declined in 1973, peaked in 1974, declined to the lowest levels of the decade in 1977 and 1978, and increased in 1979. These trends are

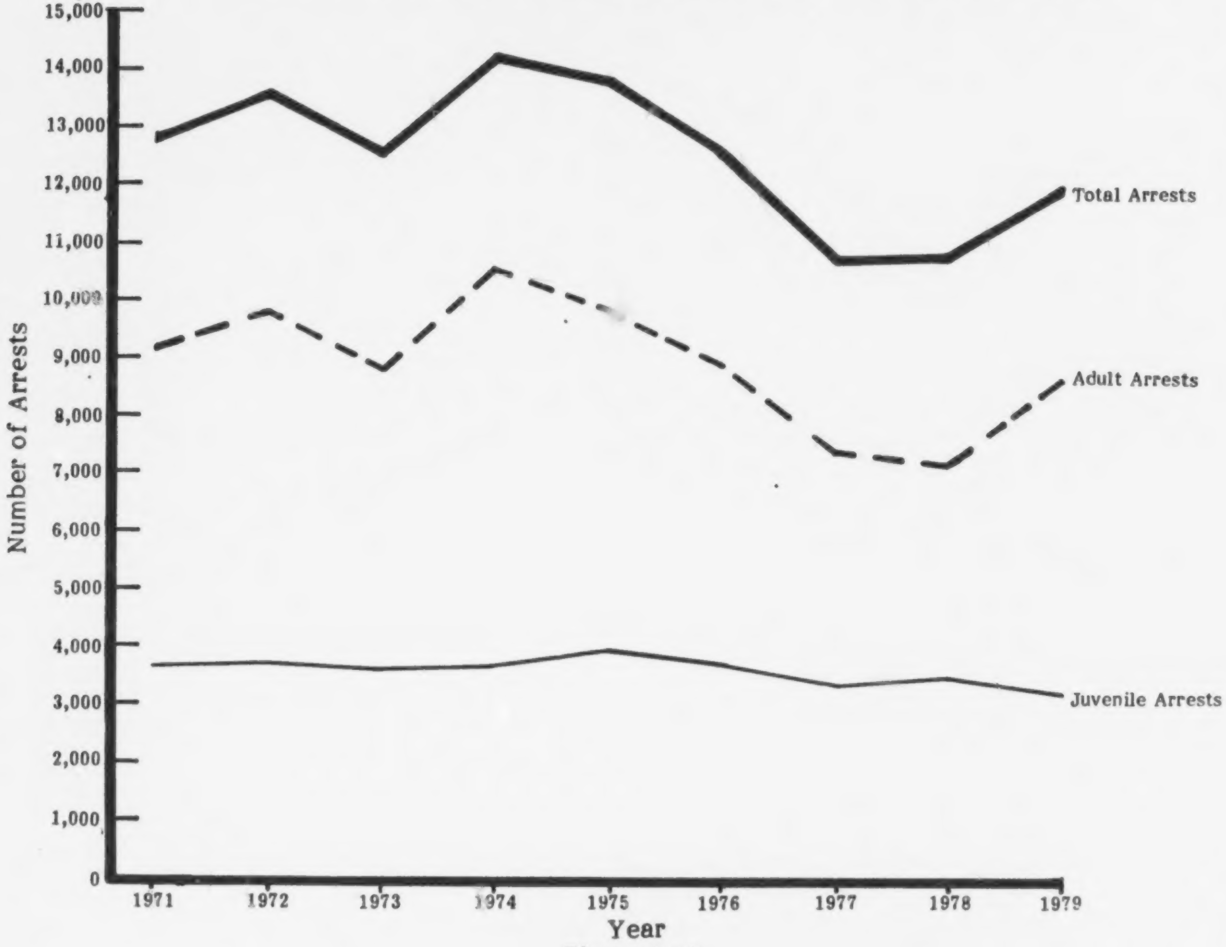

Figure 1.16

Total Arrests, Juvenile Arrests, and Adult Arrests for Crime Index Offenses in the District of Columbia, Calendar Years 1971-1979

REFERENCE: Appendix B, Tables 17, 19, and 21
SOURCE: Metropolitan Police Department, unpublished data.
PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis

almost completely accounted for by annual variations in arrests of adults from 1971 to 1979. In contrast, arrests of juveniles for Crime Index offenses have remained relatively stable since 1971, fluctuating in a narrow range between a high of 3,997 reached in 1975 and a low of 3,259 achieved in 1979.

Data appearing in Table 17 of Appendix B indicate that in 1979 there were 11,932 arrests for all Crime Index offenses including 70 arrests for arson. When arrests for arson are removed from the 1979 data to make it comparable to the data on Crime Index arrests for other years, the degree of increase in the arrests in 1979 relative to those in the previous year equals 10.9 percent. This increase results from an 8.7 percent increase for violent crime arrests and a 12.0 percent increase for property crime arrests. Analysis of the period from 1975 to 1979 reveals a 14.5 percent decrease in arrests for Crime Index offenses. This decline in the number of arrests can be accounted for by a 30.9 percent decrease in arrests for violent crime and a 3.3 percent decrease for property crime arrests. The decline in Crime Index arrests over the last five years was due to a reduction from 1975 to 1977 when the number of these arrests decreased from 13,875 in 1975 to 10,693 in 1977 representing a 22.9 percent decrease.

b. Trends in Juvenile Arrests

Arrests of juveniles for Crime Index offenses in the District of Columbia remained relatively stable from 1971 to 1974, reached a high point in 1975, and fluctuated yearly thereafter. These trends are illustrated graphically in Figure 1.17 which is based on data presented in Table 19 of Appendix B. As shown in the figure, annual variations in arrests of juveniles for Crime Index offenses are largely a function of arrests for property crimes especially in the last three years. Patterns of juvenile arrests for property crimes differed from those for violent crimes from 1974 to 1975 when arrests for property crimes declined while those for violent crimes rose and after 1977 when arrests of juveniles for property crimes increased and then declined while those for violent crimes declined continuously. It should be noted that in 1979 arrests of juveniles for violent crimes were at the lowest level of the nine-year period and arrests for property crimes were only five arrests higher than the lowest point reached in 1976.

The annual rates of change as well as the percentage differences in juvenile arrests in 1979 relative to those in both 1971 and 1975 are presented in Table 20 of Appendix B. The decline in juvenile arrests for the Crime Index total in 1979 relative to 1978 (-8.7 percent) resulted from declines in arrests for every crime except motor vehicle theft for which arrests rose slightly. Over the five-year period from 1975 to 1979 a decline of 18.5 percent was evidenced for arrests for

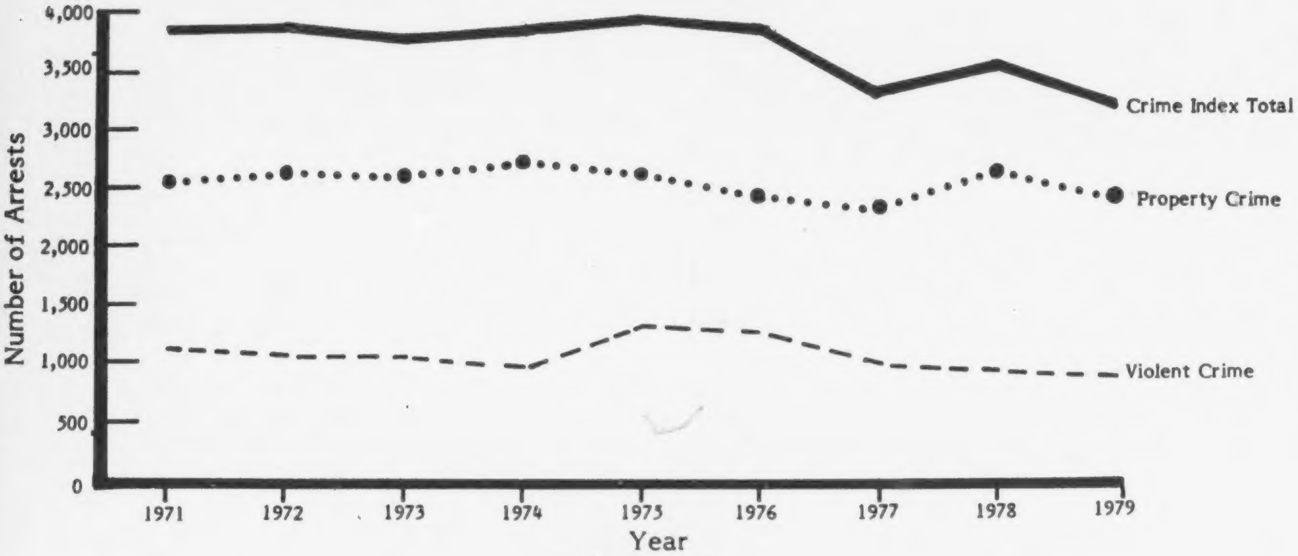

Figure 1.17
Total Juvenile Arrests for Crime Index, Violent Crime, and Property Crime in the District of Columbia, Calendar Years 1971-1979

REFERENCE: Appendix B, Table 19
SOURCE: Metropolitan Police Department, unpublished data.
PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis

Crime Index offenses as a whole. This decrease was largely a function of sizeable reductions in arrests for robbery (-45.2 percent) and burglary (-32.8 percent) offset by increases in juvenile arrests for larceny-theft (+4.4 percent) and motor vehicle theft (+53.6 percent). The decline in juvenile arrests for murder and non-negligent manslaughter (-42.3 percent) and forcible rape (-23.5 percent) contributed to a lesser degree to the overall five-year change in arrests because of the relatively small numbers of arrests for these offenses.

As shown in Figure 1.18, juvenile arrests for violent crimes reached the highest levels of the decade in 1975 and 1976 with 1,371 and 1,340 arrests, respectively. Juvenile arrests in these two years appear to be a temporary interruption of a general downward trend that occurred over the nine-year period and culminated in a low of 863 arrests for violent crimes in 1979. This downward trend is also demonstrated by the annual rates of change shown in Table 20 of Appendix B. Specifically, there was a decline in the number of juveniles arrested for violent crimes in every yearly interval except from 1974 to 1975 when an increase of 39.3 percent occurred. As a result of these long-term declines, arrests of juveniles for violent crimes in 1979 were 28.6 percent lower than those in 1971 and 37.1 percent lower than those in 1975.

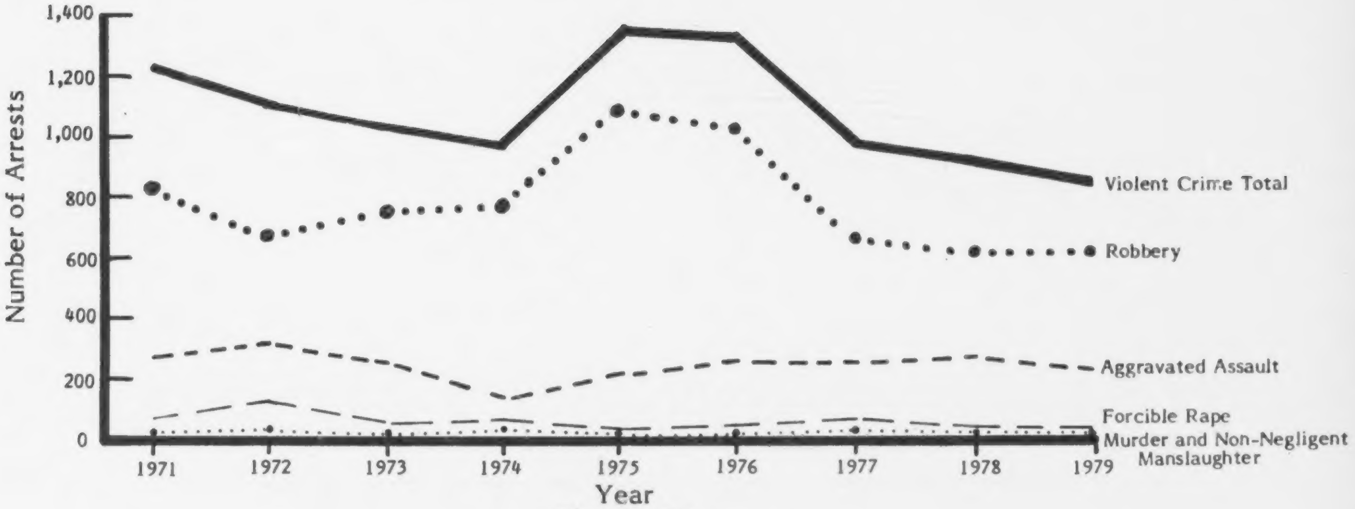

Figure 1.18
Total Juvenile Arrests for Violent Crime and Type of Violent Crime in the District of Columbia, Calendar Years 1971-1979

REFERENCE: Appendix B, Table 19
SOURCE: Metropolitan Police Department, unpublished data.
PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis

Arrests of juveniles for violent offenses declined by only 5.8 percent from 1978 to 1979. This decline is accounted for by the relatively small changes in the number of arrests for the various types of violent crimes in that one-year interval. In particular, from 1978 to 1979 arrests for murder and non-negligent manslaughter and those for forcible rape declined by one, arrests for robbery remained constant, and arrests for aggravated assault declined by 51 (see Appendix B, Table 19).

Figure 1.19 reveals that juvenile arrests for property crimes remained fairly stable from 1971 to 1975, declined to a low point in 1977, rose in 1978, and declined again in 1979. The periodic reversals in the direction of annual changes in juvenile arrests for property crimes are illustrated by data shown in Table 20 of Appendix B. However, the long-term trends have been slightly downward as evidenced by a decline of 5.7 percent between 1971 and 1979 and a decline of 8.8 percent over the five years from 1975 to 1979.

Juvenile arrests for property crime were 9.7 percent lower in 1979 than in 1978 as a result of fewer arrests for both burglary and larceny-theft. In particular, the decline resulted from a 14.4 percent decrease in arrests for burglary, a 10.4 percent decrease for larceny-theft, and a 4.9 percent rise for motor vehicle theft.

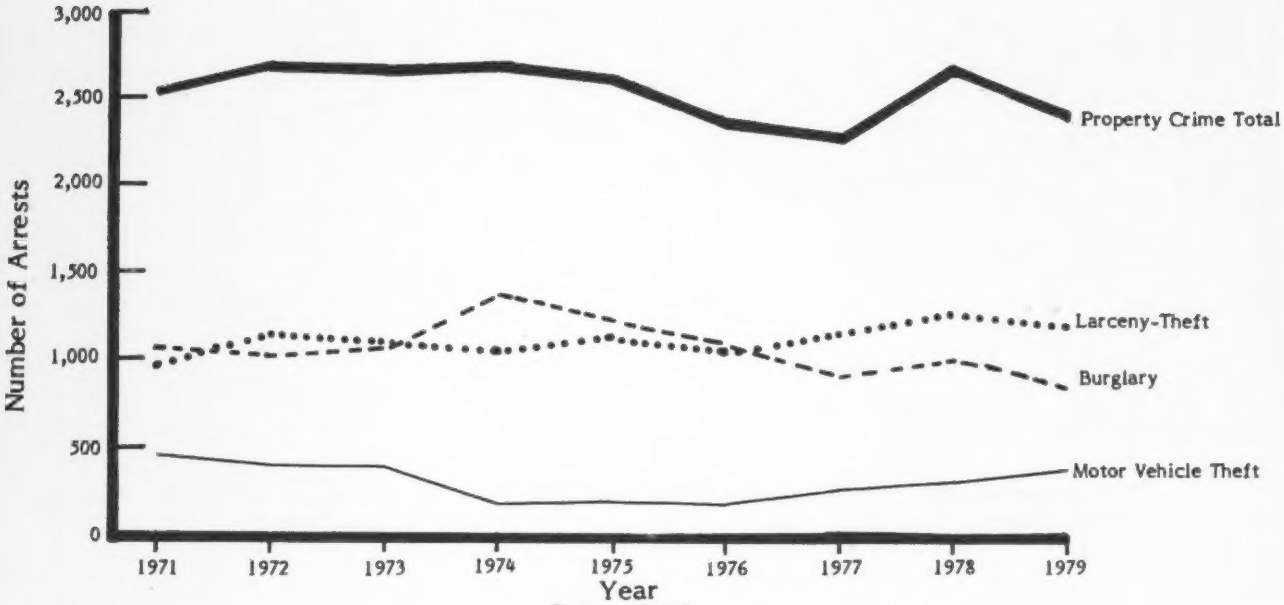

Figure 1.19

Total Juvenile Arrests for Property Crime and Type of Property Crime
in the District of Columbia, Calendar Years 1971-1979

NOTE: Arson is not included in the calculations for Property Crime Total since it was classified as a Crime Index offense in 1979 but not in previous years.

REFERENCE: Appendix B, Table 19
SOURCE: Metropolitan Police Department, unpublished data.
PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis

c. Trends in Adult Arrests

Annual trends in arrests of adults for Crime Index offenses, property crime, and violent crime are depicted in Figure 1.20 for 1971 to 1979. At the beginning of this nine-year period, arrests for property crime and for violent crime were nearly equal, but they began to diverge in 1974 when arrests for property crimes rose rapidly. This rise also contributed to the peak in adult arrests for Crime Index offenses as a whole that was evidenced in 1974. After 1974 arrests for both property and violent crimes declined at roughly the same rates until reaching a low in 1977 for property crime and in 1978 for violent crime. Arrests for both types of crime rose in 1979 so that arrests for the resulting Crime Index total were 20.7 percent higher in 1979 than in 1978. As shown in Table 22 of Appendix B, this increase was due to a rise in arrests of adults for every Crime Index offense in 1979.

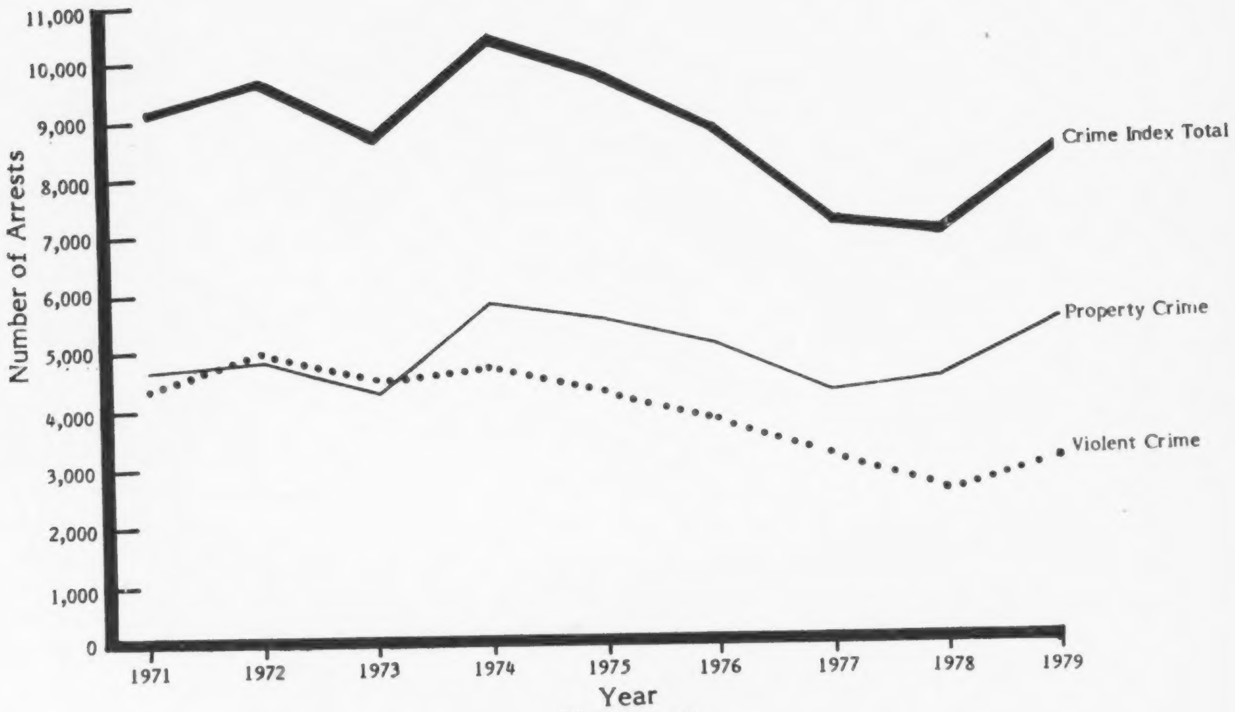

Figure 1.20

Total Adult Arrests for Crime Index, Violent Crime, and Property Crime in the District of Columbia, Calendar Years 1971-1979

REFERENCE: Appendix B, Table 21
SOURCE: Metropolitan Police Department, unpublished data.
PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis

According to Figure 1.21, arrests of adults for violent crimes evidenced a strong downward trend during most of the decade of the seventies. The first increase in the last five years occurred in 1979 when adult arrests for violent offenses increased 13.7 percent over those in the previous year. Yearly patterns in arrests for aggravated assault and robbery accounted for most of the trends during the decade for violent crime arrests, since arrests for these two crimes were considerably more numerous than for the other two violent crimes. However, as shown in Table 22 of Appendix B, arrests for murder and non-negligent manslaughter and for forcible rape evidenced overall declines equaling 25.5 and 22.4 percent, respectively, from 1971 to 1979, thus paralleling the downward trends evidenced for aggravated assault and robbery.

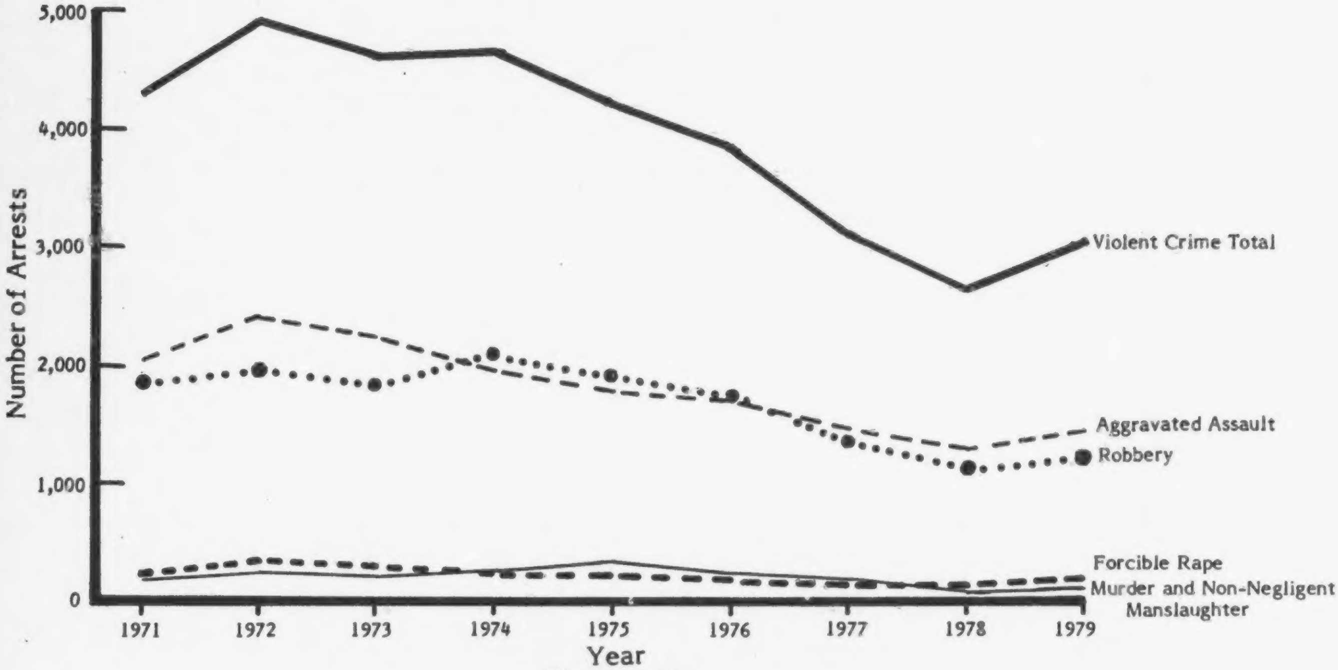

Figure 1.21

Total Adult Arrests for Violent Crime and Type of Violent Crime in the District of Columbia, Calendar Years 1971-1979

REFERENCE: Appendix B, Table 21
SOURCE: Metropolitan Police Department, unpublished data.
PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis

Adult arrests for property offenses, shown in Figure 1.22, fluctuated between 1971 and 1979 rather than evidencing a pervasive downward trend as was found for arrests for violent crimes. After varying from year to year at the onset of the period, arrests for property offenses peaked in 1974 with 5,917 arrests tallied for that year. Since 1974, there was a steady decline in property crime arrests until 1977 when the trend took an upward turn that continued through 1979. Adult arrests for property offenses increased 24.8 percent in 1979 over those in the previous year due to increases in arrests for burglary (39.1 percent), larceny-theft (18.8 percent), and motor vehicle theft (29.7 percent).

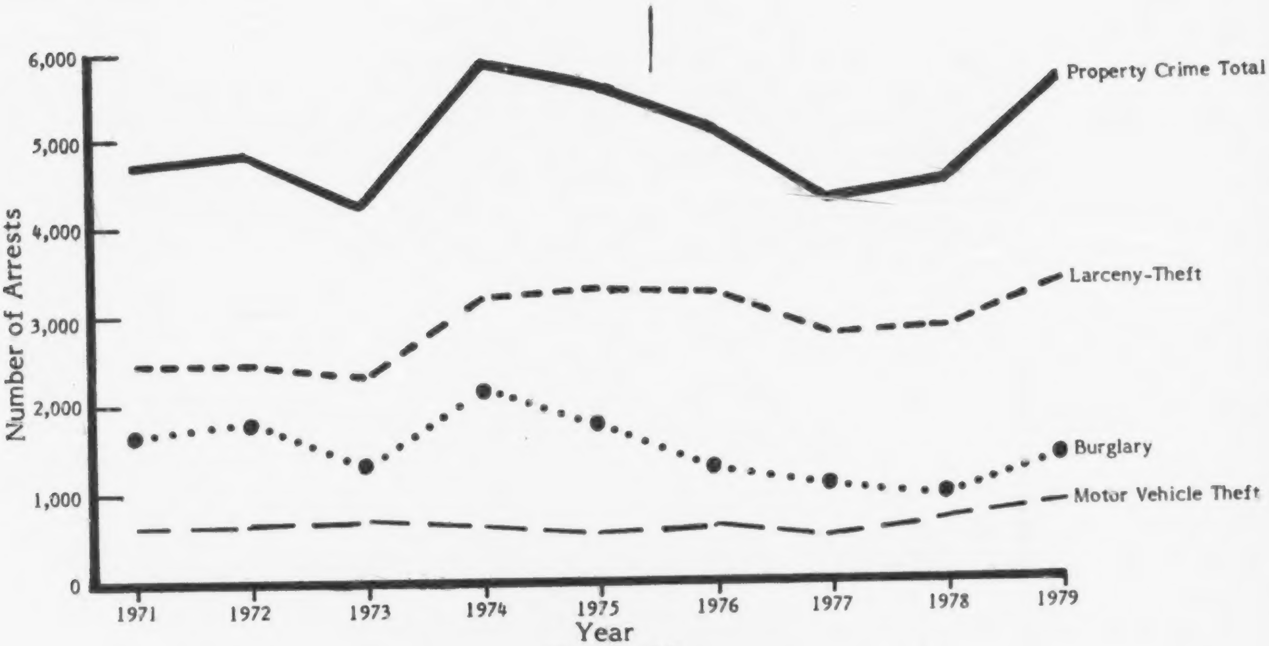

Figure 1.22

Total Adult Arrests for Property Crime and Type of Property Crime in the District of Columbia, Calendar Years 1971-1979

REFERENCE: Appendix B, Table 21
SOURCE: Metropolitan Police Department, unpublished data.
PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis

2. Patterns of Juvenile and Adult Arrests by Type of Offense

There was a total of 11,932 arrests for Crime Index offenses in the District of Columbia in 1979. Adults accounted for 72.5 percent and juveniles 27.5 percent of these arrests. Figure 1.23 is a display of the percentage of adult and juvenile arrests by type of offense and is based on data presented in Tables 19 and 21 of Appendix B.

A comparison of adult and juvenile arrest patterns shows that in both categories more persons were arrested for larceny-theft than for any other Crime Index offense. Adult arrests for larceny-theft accounted for 28.3 percent of all Crime Index arrests and 39.0 percent of those for adults only. Juvenile arrests followed a similar pattern in that arrests of juveniles for larceny-theft accounted for 9.5 percent of all arrests for Crime Index offenses and 34.5 percent of those for juveniles. The next highest categories of arrests for adults were aggravated assault and burglary which comprised 12.3 and 11.5 percents, respectively, of all arrests for Crime Index offenses. Adults were more likely to be arrested for aggravated assault than juveniles whose arrests for this offense accounted for less than two percent of the Crime Index arrests.

After larceny-theft, burglary was the second largest category of arrests for juveniles with 7.2 percent of the total arrests, and robbery was next with 5.0 percent of all arrests. Arrests of adults for motor vehicle theft, forcible rape, murder and non-negligent manslaughter, and arson accounted for about ten percent of all arrests for Crime Index offenses, and arrests of juveniles for these four offenses accounted for less than four percent.

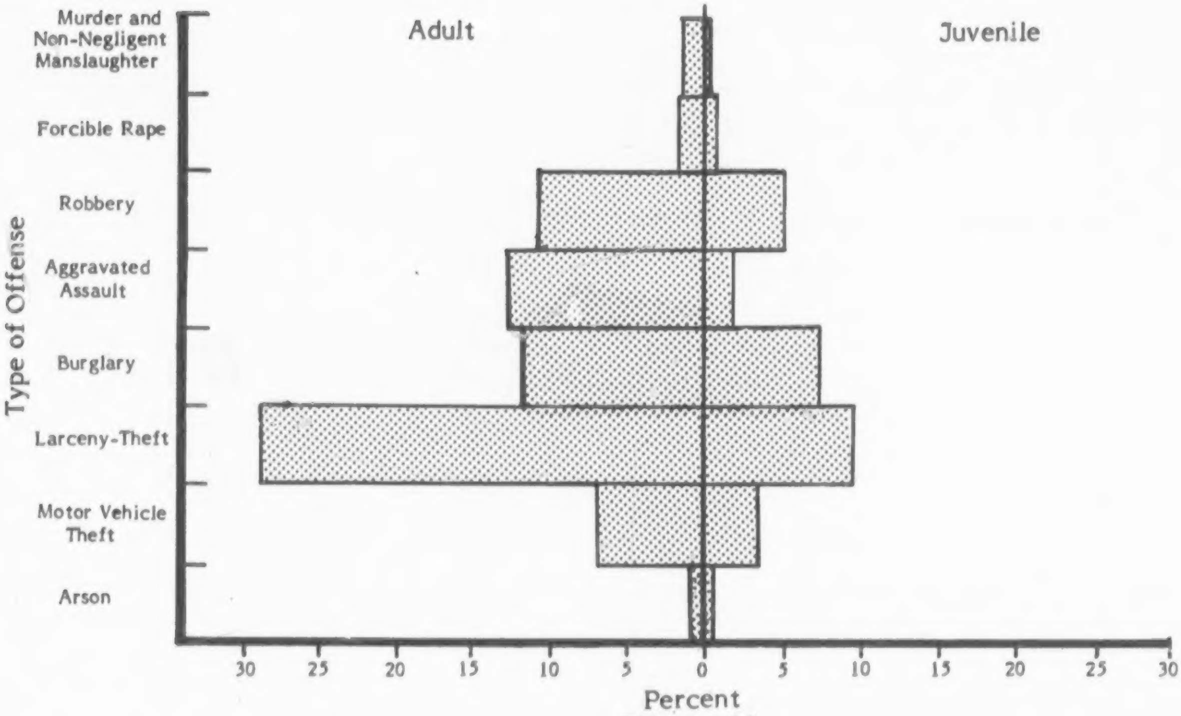

Figure 1.23
Percentage of Total Adult and Juvenile Arrests by Type of Crime Index Offense in the District of Columbia, Calendar Year 1979

REFERENCE: Appendix B, Tables 19 and 21
SOURCE: Metropolitan Police Department, unpublished data.
PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis

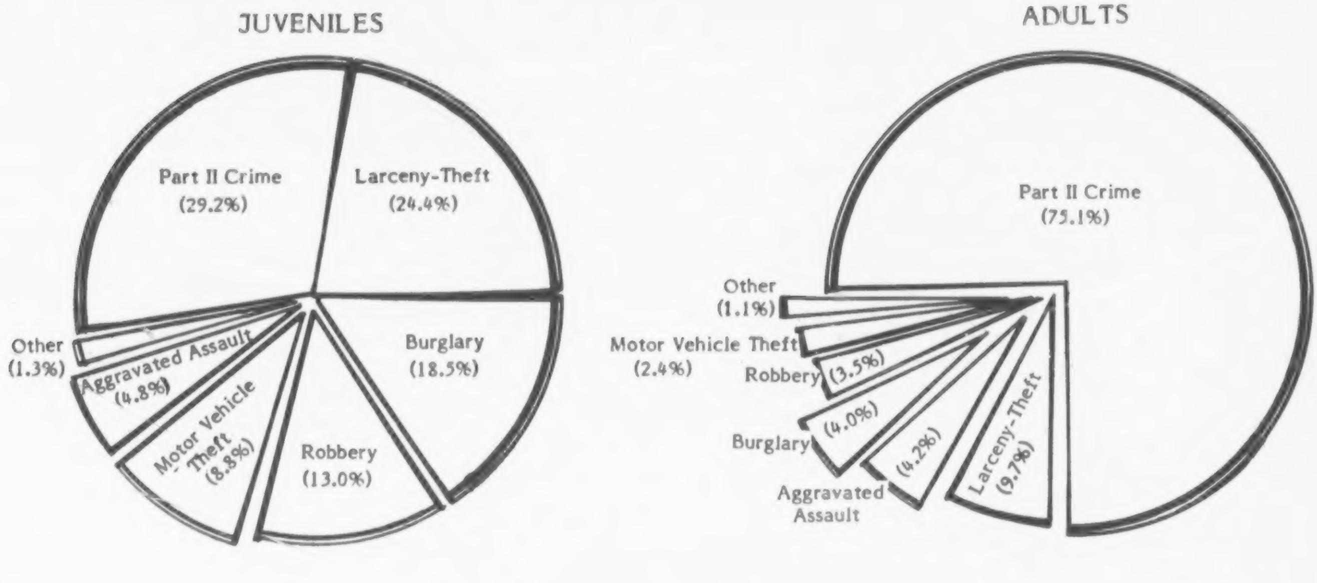

Figure 1.24

Percentage Distributions of Juvenile and Adult Arrests for Crime Index and Part II Offenses by Type of Offense in the District of Columbia, Calendar Year 1979

NOTE: Other includes Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter, Forcible Rape, and Arson.
REFERENCE: Appendix B, Tables 16, 19 and 21
SOURCE: Metropolitan Police Department, unpublished data.
PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis

A comparison of arrests for Crime Index and Part II offenses may be made by examining Figure 1.24. According to data presented in Table 16 of Appendix B there were 27,454 arrests for Part II offenses in 1979 with 95.1 percent of these being arrests of adults and 4.9 percent being arrests of juveniles. As a result of the large number of adults arrested for Part II crimes, 75.1 percent of all adult arrests fell in this category. In contrast, only 29.2 percent of all juvenile arrests were for Part II offenses.

In examining the pie charts presented in Figure 1.24, it is important to remember that more adults are arrested than juveniles for each of the crimes listed. Thus, the charts may be used only to compare the relative distributions of juvenile and adult arrests across the selected crime categories. As a result of the pronounced difference between juveniles and adults in the proportion of arrests that were for Part II crimes, the percentages of juvenile and adult arrests in each of the Crime Index categories differed markedly. In particular, 24.4 percent of the arrests of juveniles were for larceny-theft, 18.5 percent for burglary, and 13.0 percent for robbery. The corresponding percentages for adults were 9.7, 4.0, and 3.5, respectively. Thus, arrests for these three crimes constituted 55.9 percent of all juvenile arrests but only 17.2 percent of adult arrests.

3. Geographic Distribution of Juvenile and Adult Arrests

The geographic distribution of arrests of juveniles and adults is represented in Tables 23 and 24 of Appendix B by the police district of the arresting officer. Arrests of nonwhites greatly outnumbered arrests of whites, and the location of arrests tended to differ according to the race of the arrestee. In particular, whites were more likely to be arrested by officer from District 2 than by those from other districts. In contrast, the largest numbers of nonwhite juveniles and adults were arrested by officers from Police District 1 for Crime Index and property offenses and by those from District 7 for violent crimes.

4. Demographic Characteristics of Juvenile and Adult Arrestees

a. Age and Sex

In 1979, there were an estimated 296,300 males in the District of Columbia and 363,900 females so that males comprised approximately 45 percent of the total population and females over 55 percent (see Appendix B, Table 1). In contrast, males equaled 87.9 percent of all arrestees in 1979 whereas females equaled only 12.1 percent (see Appendix B, Table 25). Further comparisons can be made between the population of the District and persons arrested for Crime Index offenses there by examining Figure 1.25. In particular, the population pyramid representing the age and sex structure of all arrestees is superimposed over the population pyramid for the residents of the District.

As shown in Figure 1.25, more males were arrested between the ages of 15 and 19 than in any other age interval. Comprising little more than four percent of the total population, 15 to 19 year old males accounted for 28.6 percent of all arrests for Crime Index offenses. The next highest proportion of arrests for males occurred in the 20 to 24 age bracket. In this category, males comprised 4.1 percent of the total population while accounting for 20.1 percent of all arrestees.

In contrast to male arrestees, females arrested for Crime Index offenses were underrepresented in each age category relative to their proportion in the population as a whole. For example, females in the age category containing the greatest number of female arrestees (i.e., 20 to 24 years) constituted only 2.8 percent of all arrestees, but female residents in that age group equaled 5.6 percent of the total population. Similarly, female arrestees aged 25 to 29 comprised 2.7 percent of all arrestees whereas female residents of the District in that age category constituted 4.9 percent of all residents. Another difference between male and female arrestees shown in the figure is that male arrestees tended to be concentrated in younger age categories than did females.

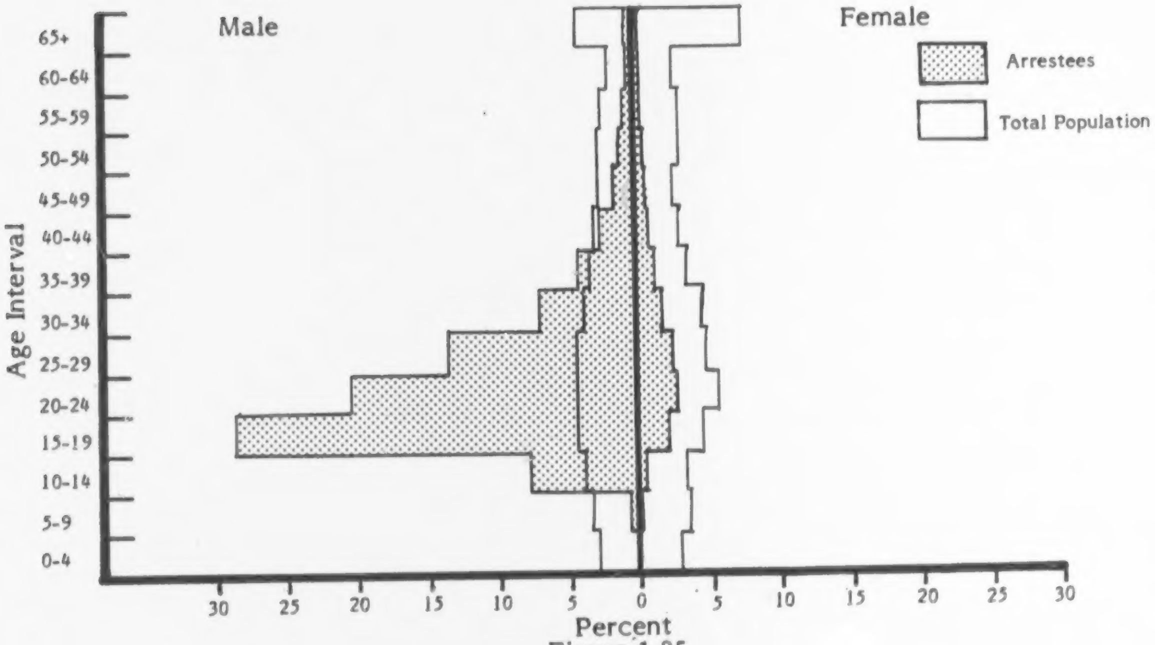

Figure 1.25

Percentage of Total Population and Arrestees for Crime Index Offenses by Age Interval and Sex in the District of Columbia, Calendar Year 1979

REFERENCE: Appendix B, Tables 1 and 25
SOURCES: Metropolitan Police Department, unpublished data. Office of Planning and Development, "1979 Provisional Population Estimates. Washington, D.C.," May 1980.
PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis

Further examination of the data revealed that over half (53.9 percent) of all persons arrested for Crime Index offenses were 15 to 24 years of age. Consequently, the age and sex distribution of arrestees in this ten-year age bracket is presented by single year categories in Table 26 of Appendix B and in Figure 1.26. Of the 6,433 arrestees between the ages of 15 and 24, the modal category (i.e., the most frequently occurring) was males aged 15 who comprised 12.4 percent of arrestees aged 15 to 24 and 6.7 percent of arrestees of all ages. The next highest category was males aged 18 who constituted 11.9 percent of arrestees aged 15 to 24 and 6.4 percent of all arrestees.

Inspection of the data in Table 26 of Appendix B reveals that the modal age of arrestees varies for the different types of Crime Index offenses. In particular, the modal age of male arrestees was 15 for burglary and larceny-theft, 16 for motor vehicle theft, 18 for robbery, 19 for murder and non-negligent manslaughter and forcible rape, and 21 for aggravated assault. Thus, the modal age was less than 17 for

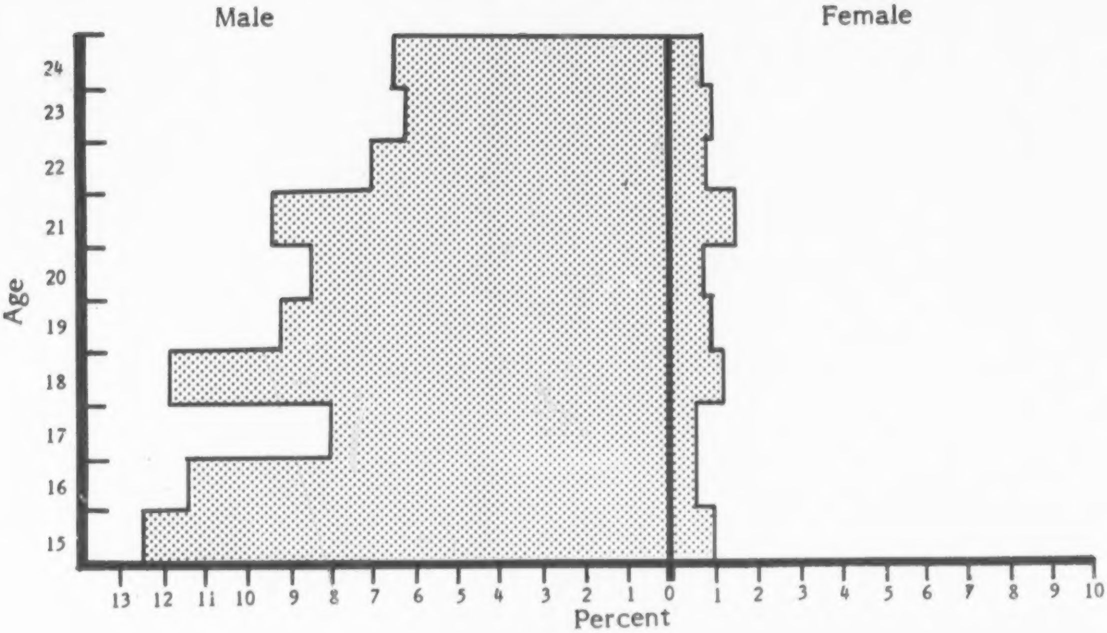

Figure 1.26

Percentage Distribution of Juveniles and Adults Aged 15 to 24 Arrested for Crime Index Offenses by Sex and Age in the District of Columbia, Calendar Year 1979

REFERENCE: Appendix B, Table 26
SOURCE: Metropolitan Police Department, unpublished data.
PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis

persons arrested for the three main property crimes and 18 or over for those arrested for violent crimes. Furthermore, the number of arrestees was normally higher in the age categories close to the modal age so that persons arrested for property crimes tended to be slightly younger than those arrested for violent offenses. It is also important to note that the modal age of 15 for persons arrested for Crime Index offenses was accounted for by the fact that the modal age of persons arrested for the two most frequent arrest charges (i.e., larceny-theft and burglary) was 15.

Another means of comparing arrestees by age and sex is through the use of arrest rates, i.e., the number of arrestees per 100,000 residents. These rates can be calculated for specific subgroups in a population in order to take into account the size of the subgroups and to represent

Table 1.4

Population Estimates and Number and Rate of Arrest for Crime Index Offenses per 100,000 Population by Sex and Age in the District of Columbia, Calendar Year 1979

Sex and Age	Population Estimate	Total Arrest	Arrest Rate
Male			
7-17[a]	53,700	3,021	5,625.7
18+	213,460	7,473	3,500.9
TOTAL	267,160	10,494	3,928.0
Female			
7-17[b]	55,280	259	468.5
18+	279,020	1,179	422.6
TOTAL	334,300	1,438	430.2

[a] This category includes twelve males aged 18-20 arrested as juveniles and prosecuted under the Youth Corrections Act.

[b] This category includes two females aged 18-20 arrested as juveniles and prosecuted under the Youth Corrections Act.

REFERENCE: Appendix B, Tables 1, 27, and 28.
SOURCE: Metropolitan Police Department, unpublished data.
PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis

more accurately their relative risks of being arrested. Arrest rates for males and females subdivided into juveniles (aged 7 to 17) and adults (aged 18 and over) are shown in Table 1.4. The rates presented in the last column reveal that arrest rates were much higher for males compared to females and for juveniles relative to adults. These differential rates reveal that the likelihood of being arrested was greater for juveniles than for adults, even though more adults were arrested. Furthermore, the difference in arrest rates between juveniles and adults was more pronounced for males than females.

Table 1.5

Population Estimates and Number and Rate of Arrest for Crime Index Offenses per 100,000 Population by Color and Age in the District of Columbia, Calendar Year 1979

Color and Age	Population Estimate	Total Arrest	Arrest Rate
White			
7-17	12,020	51	424.3
18+	153,540	713	464.4
TOTAL	165,560	764	461.5
Nonwhite			
7-17[a]	96,960	3,229	3,330.2
18+	338,940	7,939	2,342.3
TOTAL	435,900	11,168	2,562.1

[a] Includes fourteen persons age 18-20 arrested as juveniles and prosecuted under the Youth Corrections Act.

REFERENCE: Appendix B, Tables 1, 27, and 28.
SOURCE: Metropolitan Police Department, unpublished data.
PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis

b. Age and Color

Shown in Table 1.5 is the number and rate of arrests per 100,000 persons by color and age. For both juveniles and adults, nonwhites had higher numbers and rates of arrest in 1979. Within the nonwhite population juveniles had a higher arrest rate (3,330.2 per 100,000) than did adults (2,342.3 per 100,000). However, the reverse was true among whites for whom the arrest rate was lower for juveniles (424.3 per 100,000) than for adults (464.4 per 100,000). Furthermore, the differential in the arrest rates of juveniles and adults was much greater for nonwhites than whites.

c. Sex and Color

Figures 1.27 and 1.28 show the percentage distribution of arrests of juveniles and adults, respectively, by sex and color. According to the figures, the vast majority of both juveniles and adults arrested were nonwhite males. However, nonwhite males comprised a higher percentage of juvenile arrestees (90.7 percent) than of adult arrestees (79.9 percent). The opposite was true for nonwhite females who constituted a greater proportion of adults arrested (11.8 percent) than of juveniles (7.7 percent). With males and females combined, the percentage of arrestees who were nonwhite was higher for juveniles (98.4 percent) than for adults (91.7 percent).

d. Residence

Table 1.6 presents the percentage of adult arrestees by residence. Of the adults arrested in 1979, 88.9 percent resided in the District of Columbia, 7.7 percent in Maryland, 2.2 percent in Virginia, and 1.3 percent in some other state or country. Comparisons among the arrestees for the eight Crime Index offenses reveals relatively minor variations in this percentage distribution for the different charges. The percent of arrestees who were residents of the District of Columbia was highest (91 percent or more) for four offenses (i.e., murder and non-negligent manslaughter, forcible rape, burglary, and arson). The lowest percentage of arrestees residing in the District was 85.2 percent, which was found for persons arrested for motor vehicle theft in the District of Columbia in 1979.

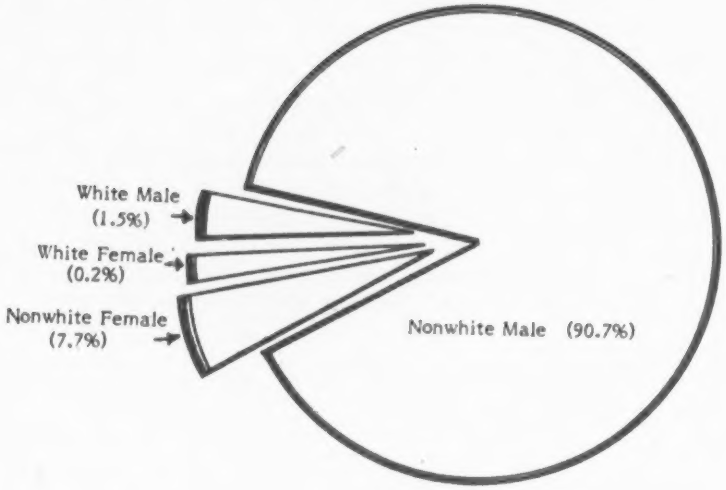

Figure 1.27

Percentage Distribution of Juvenile Arrests for Crime Index Offenses by Sex and Color in the District of Columbia, Calendar Year 1979

REFERENCE: **Appendix B, Table 27**
SOURCE: Metropolitan Police Department, unpublished data.
PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis

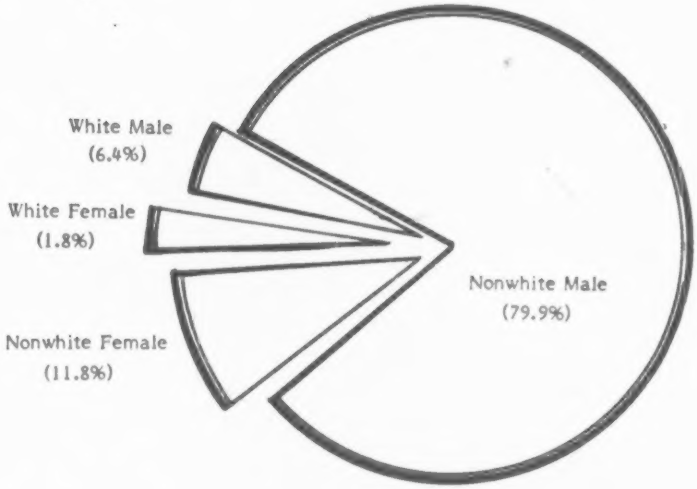

Figure 1.28

Percentage Distribution of Adult Arrests for Crime Index Offenses by Sex and Color in the District of Columbia, Calendar Year 1979

REFERENCE: **Appendix B, Table 28**
SOURCE: Metropolitan Police Department, unpublished data.
PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis

Table 1.6

Number and Percent of Arrests for Crime Index Offenses by Residence of Arrestee in the District of Columbia, Maryland Suburbs, Virginia Suburbs, and Other Places, Calendar Year 1979

Year and Place		Crime Index Total	Violent Crime Total	Property Crime Total	Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny-Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson
1979												
District of Columbia	n	7,525.0	2,936.0	4,589.0	145.0	173.0	1,316.0	1,302.0	1,252.0	2,588.0	704.0	45.0
	%	88.9	88.5	89.2	91.8	91.1	87.6	88.8	91.0	89.4	85.2	91.8
Maryland Suburbs	n	648.0	275.0	373.0	7.0	14.0	136.0	118.0	83.0	213.0	75.0	2.0
	%	7.7	8.3	7.2	4.4	7.4	9.1	8.0	6.0	7.4	9.1	4.1
Virginia Suburbs	n	182.0	69.0	113.0	3.0	0.0	33.0	33.0	24.0	64.0	24.0	1.0
	%	2.2	2.1	2.2	1.9	0.0	2.2	2.3	1.7	2.2	2.9	2.0
Other[a]	n	108.0	36.0	72.0	3.0	3.0	17.0	13.0	17.0	31.0	23.0	1.0
	%	1.3	1.1	1.4	1.9	1.6	1.1	0.9	1.2	1.1	2.8	2.0
TOTAL		8,463.0	3,316.0	5,147.0	158.0	190.0	1,502.0	1,466.0	1,376.0	2,896.0	826.0	49.0

[a] This category includes arrestees with residence in any other state or country.

SOURCE: Metropolitan Police Department, unpublished data.
PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis

CHAPTER 2
ANALYSIS OF CRIME IN CENSUS TRACT 58

A. INTRODUCTION

1. Overview

Crime in the District of Columbia has been found to be unevenly distributed across the city's neighborhoods.[7] Specifically, using census tracts as rough approximations of neighborhoods it was demonstrated that crime tends to be much higher in certain areas of the city than in others. The census tract with the highest frequency of reported crimes is tract 58 which contains the commercial-business center of the city located north of the Mall between 5th and 15th Streets, N.W. and south of New York and Massachusetts Avenue. Because of the preponderance of crimes reported in this area, an extensive analysis of the location of crimes and characteristics of the incident, the complainant, and alleged offender was deemed necessary. It is anticipated that this descriptive analysis will provide a basis for understanding the possible causes of crime and for identifying the types of persons who are victimized and report crimes in this area of the city. By using this type of information public officials and private citizens may be able to develop more effective crime prevention strategies.

2. Profile of Tract 58

Census tract 58 is perhaps best characterized by the concentration of older commercial establishments that comprise the old downtown business district of the city. It encompasses the Pennsylvania Avenue corridor that is currently the site of extensive redevelopment. Approximately 41.6 percent of its 384 acres was zoned for commercial uses and special purposes (e.g., museums) in FY 1978 and 57.9 percent was zoned for local and federal government uses[8] The corresponding percentages for the city as a whole were 10.0 and 42.5 percent, respectively.

In keeping with its predominantly commercial and business character, tract 58 has relatively few residents compared to other tracts in the city. In 1976 the estimated number of people residing in tract 58 was 1,100 which resulted in an overall population density of 2.9 persons per acre. The number of residents in all of the 150 census tracts in the city ranged from less than 100 to 13,000, and the density of population varied from less than one person per acre to over 92.[9]

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[7] Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis. Crime and Justice Profile: The Nation's Capital. Washington, D.C.: District of Columbia Printing Office, 1979, pp. 29-44.

[8] Office of Planning and Development, unpublished data.

[9] Office of Planning and Development, "1976 Population Estimates, Washington, D.C." and unpublished data.

However, the risk of becoming a victim of crime in tract 58 is more a function of the number of workers, shoppers, and tourists who frequent the area than of the number of residents. Unfortunately, no reliable estimates of the number of people in these categories exist for census tracts in the city, so that suitable measures of the risk of victimization cannot be calculated in such predominantly non-residential areas of the city as tract 58.

3. Characteristics and Quality of the Data

The data used in this report are from the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program maintained by the Metropolitan Police Department (MPD) according to guidelines established by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). The types of offenses examined are the Crime Index offenses which are used as standard indicators of serious and frequently occurring crimes in the nation. The Crime Index includes four offenses classified as violent or person crimes (i.e., murder and non-negligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault) and four classified as property crimes (i.e., burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson).

The characteristics of the criminal incident that were chosen for further investigation are the address of the incident, the month, the day of the week, and the time of occurrence. The characteristics of the complainant examined in the report are age, sex, race, and residence. The only attribute of the alleged offender that was available from the computerized records of the police was race. When known, the characteristics of the complainant and alleged offender were recorded for all person crimes and for two types of larceny-thefts (i.e., purse snatching and pocket picking). For other types of larcenies (e.g., shoplifting) and all other property crimes these personal attributes were not recorded.

The street addresses of the reported criminal incident were used to generate contour maps that will depict the intensity of crimes in certain areas of tract 58. The other variables characterizing the incident, the complainant, and the alleged offender are examined in a series of tables to determine their relationship to the different types of offenses and to one another.

One important aspect of the data that should be considered in interpreting the findings of this report is that the information pertains to reported crimes. To the extent that certain types of persons are unwilling to report offenses that are perpetrated against them to the police, the attributes of these persons will be under-represented in the UCR data. Also, reporting rates have been found to vary according to the type of crime. For example, lower reporting rates were found for larceny-theft than for robberies when UCR data were compared with information from surveys of victims of crime.[10] Reporting rates are especially sensitive to the seriousness of the crime, the severity of the consequences for the victim, and the likelihood of recovering stolen property. Although the existence of underreporting imposes certain limits on the interpretations of UCR data, this information is still one of the best indicators of crime that is maintained in a readily useable and standardized format.

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[10] U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, Criminal Victimization Surveys in 13 American Cities, Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1975.

B. CRIME IN TRACT 58

1. Comparisons Among Census Tracts

In 1979 more Crime Index offenses were reported in tract 58 than in any other census tract in the city. This is apparent by comparing the maximum number of offenses reported in any of the 150 census tracts and the number of offenses in tract 58 as shown in Table 1 of Appendix C. Census tract 58 ranked highest not only for the Crime Index total but for the violent and property crime subtotals as well. Of the eight offenses, tract 58 ranked first for robbery, burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft (see Appendix B, Table B for a list of the number of offenses reported for each census tract).

The number of Crime Index offenses reported in tract 58 in 1979 was 3,235 with 482 of these being violent crimes and 2,753 being property crimes. The next highest totals were reported in tract 51 which had 1,294 Crime Index offenses divided into 302 violent crimes and 992 property crimes. Thus, the number of Crime Index offenses reported in tract 58 was two and a half times greater than the number reported in the tract with the next highest frequency and over nine times greater than the median value of 343 for the 150 tracts.[11]

Comparisons of the number of offenses reported in tract 58 and the number in the District of Columbia as a whole revealed that larceny-theft is the most frequent crime in both instances. However, the next most frequent crime is burglary for the city and robbery for tract 58. For both tract 58 and the District the ranking of the other Crime Index offenses from high to low is motor vehicle theft, aggravated assault, forcible rape, arson, and murder and non-negligent manslaughter.

2. Location of Crime

The geographic distributions of the five most frequent Crime Index offenses are presented using contour maps. These maps depict the relative intensity of reported criminal activity throughout census tract 58. In particular, the level of intensity is measured by the number of crimes per square mile which is divided into ten equal intervals for each crime. Each of these intervals is represented by a different type of shading, graduated from the darkest for areas with the greatest intensity of criminal activity to the lightest for those with the lowest level.[12]

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[11] It should be noted that the data for census tracts contained in Table 1 of Appendix C and Table 9 of Appendix B were generated from computerized records on April 3, 1980 and differ slightly from the frequencies generated on February 21, 1980 which are used in all other tables in Appendix C. The differences are due to updating of the computerized records between these two dates to reflect changes in the founded or unfounded status of reported offenses.

The distribution of robberies reported in tract 58 is shown in Map 2.1. The area with the highest intensity of reported robberies is located along 12th Street between H and I Streets. Relatively high rates of robbery were evidenced in adjacent areas centered around H Street and 11th Street. This area is best characterized by its proximity to the Greyhound bus terminal and the presence of bars and small older buildings. This area is also undergoing extensive redevelopment associated with the planned construction of the Civic Center. The fewest robberies per land unit in tract 58 were reported south of Pennsylvania Avenue.

The geographic pattern of aggravated assaults shown in Map 2.2 is somewhat similar to the pattern found for robberies. In particular, the areas of highest and lowest criminal activity roughly coincide. However, it should be noted that the total number of aggravated assaults in tract 58 was much lower than the number of robberies and the corresponding areal rates were also lower.

As shown in Map 2.3, burglaries tend to be most heavily concentrated along F and G Streets between 9th and 14th. The point of highest intensity was located on the west side of 13th Street in the block between F and G. The area with the highest concentration of burglaries in tract 58 corresponds closely to the downtown shopping area dominated by small and moderate-sized clothing and shoe stores. These stores normally occupy the first floor of older two and three story buildings that contain offices on the upper levels.

Larceny-thefts also appear to be most heavily concentrated in the F Street shopping corridor (see Map 2.4). The areas of highest intensity correspond to the locations of the three major department stores in this district (i.e., Woodward and Lothrop's at 11th and F, Hecht's at 7th and F, and Garfinkel's at 14th and F). This distribution is understandable since the vast majority of larceny-thefts in tracts 58 are reported incidents of shoplifting. The distribution of these offenses reflects not only the occurrence of such criminal acts but also the willingness of stores to report these crimes. Reporting these events to the police is a necessary step in attempting to heighten public awareness of this crime and to improve the crime prevention strategies of the police, the public, and other store owners.

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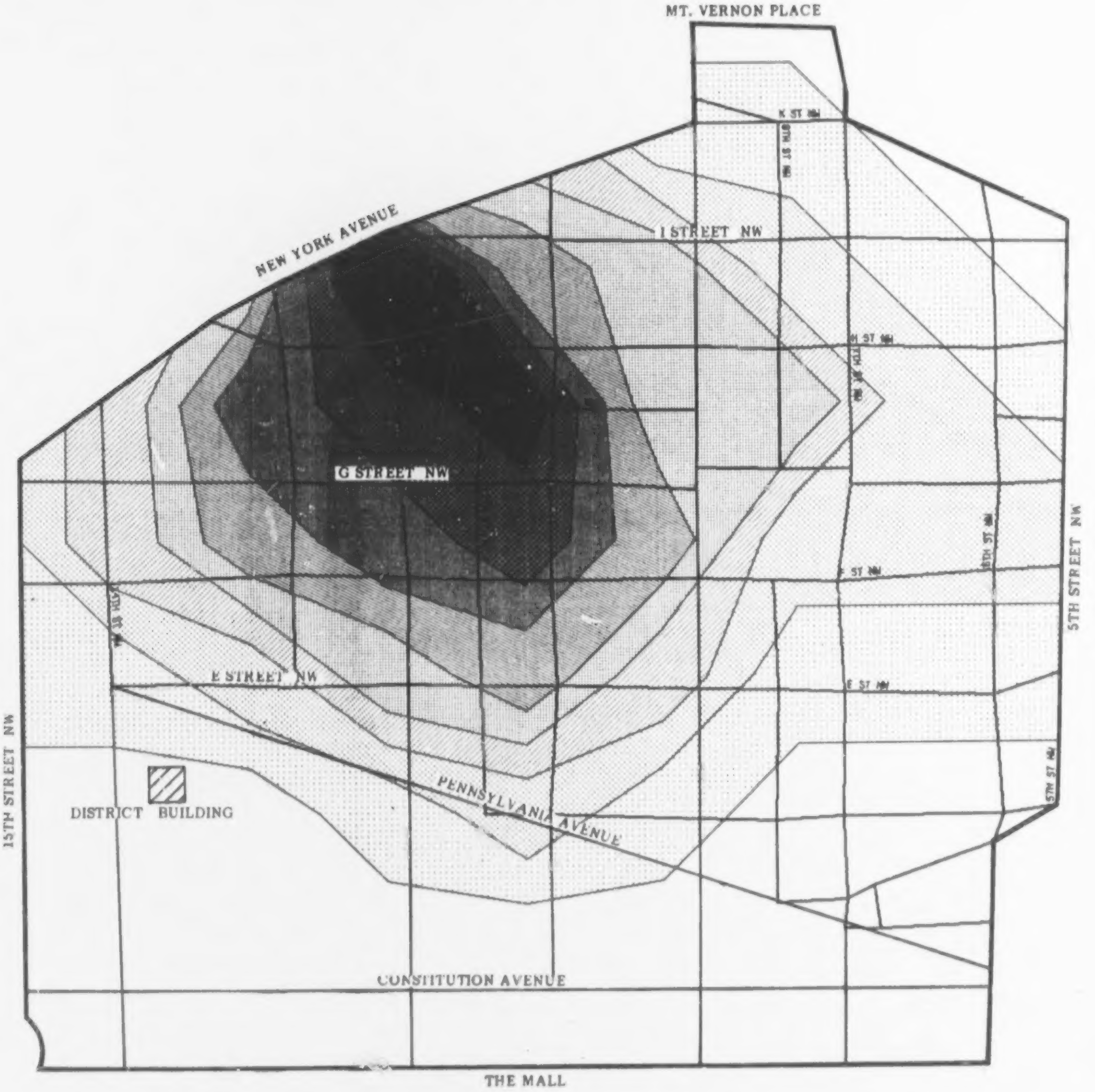
[12] These maps were constructed by geocoding the addresses of reported offenses using the 1980 census DIME file. Approximately 89 percent of the addresses for each type of offense received geocodes and are represented on the maps. The addresses for the remaining offenses could not be coded because of insufficient information provided in the Census Bureau's DIME file.


MT. VERNON PLACE
K ST NW
9TH ST NW
I STREET NW
NEW YORK AVENUE
H ST NW
7TH ST NW
G STREET NW
F ST NW
6TH ST NW
5TH STREET NW
14TH ST NW
E STREET NW
E ST NW
15TH STREET NW
DISTRICT BUILDING
PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE
5TH ST NW
CONSITUTION AVENUE
THE MALL

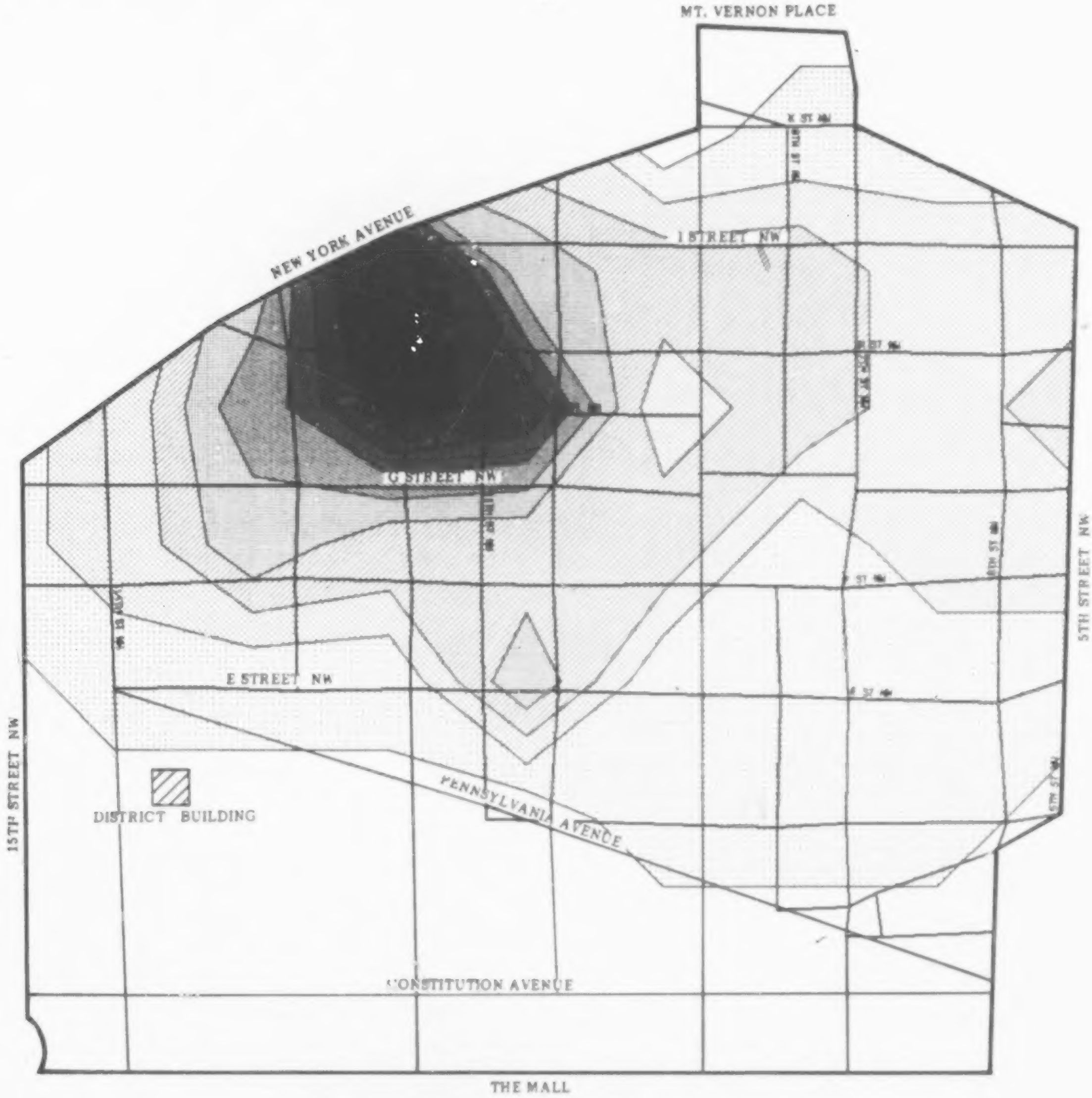
ROBBERY IN CENSUS TRACT 58
WASHINGTON D.C.
1979

Map 2.1

CRIMES PER SQUARE MILE
EQUAL INTERVAL

□	0.0 TO 203.7
□	203.8 TO 407.5
▨	407.6 TO 611.3
▨	611.4 TO 815.1
▨	815.2 TO 1018.8
▨	1018.9 TO 1222.6
■	1222.7 TO 1426.4
■	1426.5 TO 1630.2
■	1630.3 TO 1834.0
■	1834.1 TO 2037.8
■	2037.9 TO 2241.6

COMPUTER GRAPHICS: Copyright 1980 MCPC Systems
SOURCE: Metropolitan Police Department, Unpublished Data
PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis


MT. VERNON PLACE
K ST NW
NEW YORK AVENUE
I STREET NW
G STREET NW
5TH STREET NW
E STREET NW
15TH STREET NW
DISTRICT BUILDING
PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE
CONSTITUTION AVENUE
THE MALL

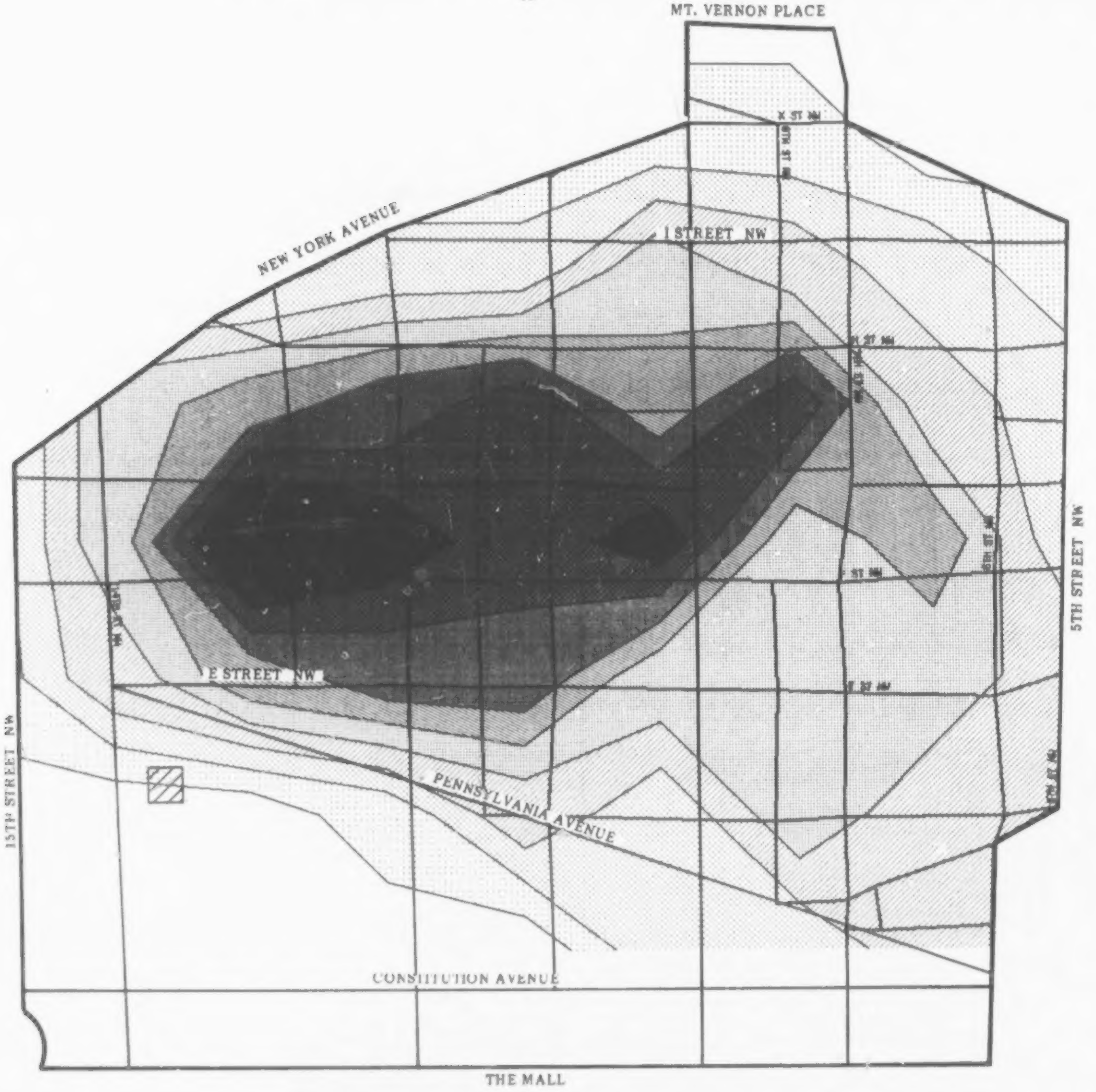
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT IN TRACT 58
WASHINGTON, D.C.
1979

Map 2.2

COMPUTER GRAPHICS: Copyright 1980 MCPC Systems
SOURCE: Metropolitan Police Department, Unpublished Data
PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis

CRIMES PER SQUARE MILE
EQUAL INTERVAL

☐	0.0	TO	36.3
☐	36.4	TO	72.6
▨	72.7	TO	109.0
▨	109.1	TO	145.4
▨	145.5	TO	181.7
▨	181.8	TO	218.1
■	218.2	TO	254.4
■	254.5	TO	290.8
■	290.9	TO	327.2
■	327.3	TO	363.5
■	363.6	TO	399.9


MT. VERNON PLACE
K ST NW
NEW YORK AVENUE
I STREET NW
H ST NW
G ST NW
5TH STREET NW
E STREET NW
F ST NW
15TH STREET NW
PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE
CONSTITUTION AVENUE
THE MALL

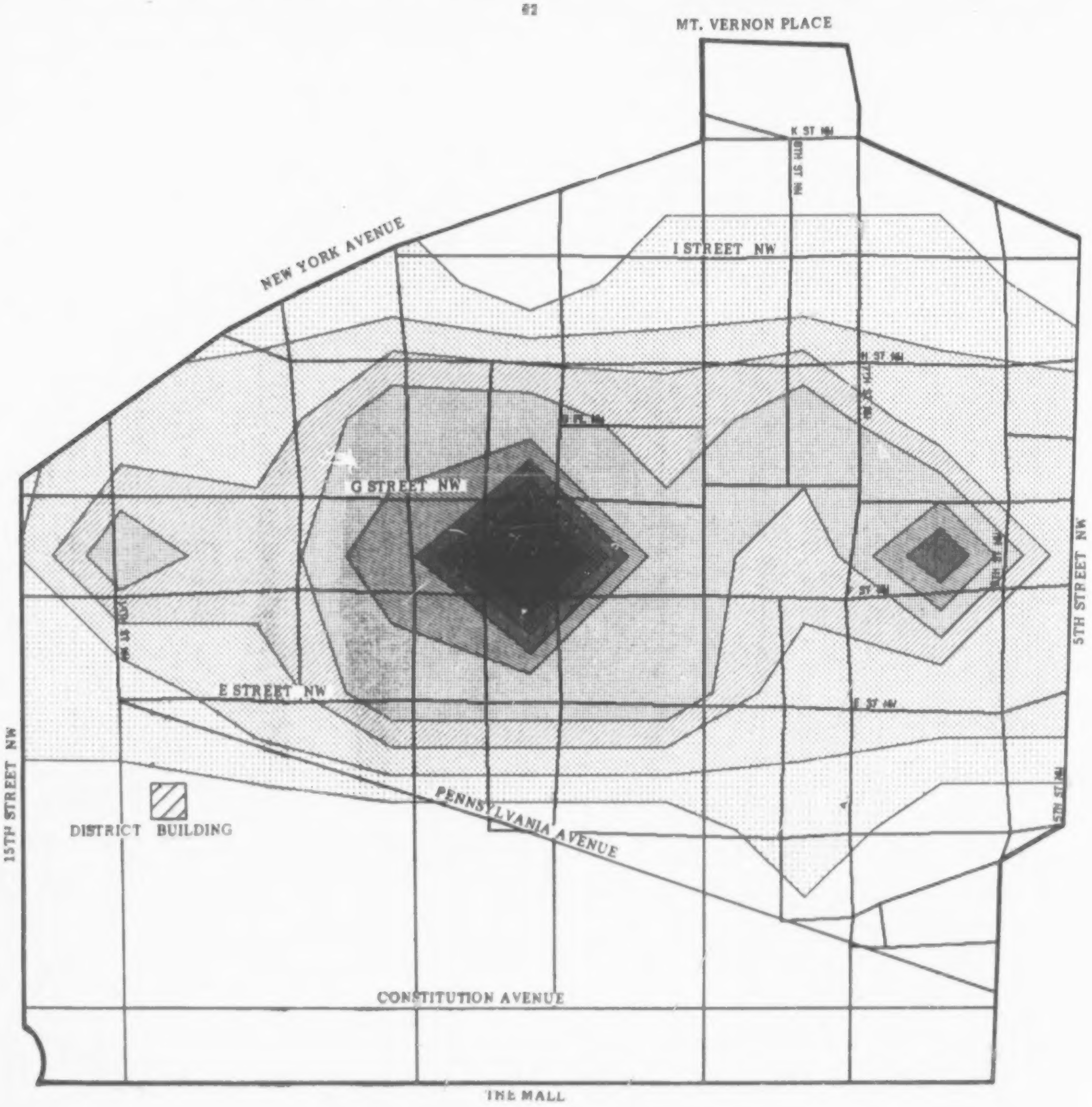
BURGLARY IN CENSUS TRACT 58
WASHINGTON, D.C.
1979

Map 2.3

CRIMES PER SQUARE MILE
EQUAL INTERVAL

□	0.0 TO 156.7
□	156.8 TO 313.5
□	313.6 TO 470.4
▨	470.5 TO 627.2
▨	627.3 TO 784.0
▨	784.1 TO 940.8
■	940.9 TO 1097.6
■	1097.7 TO 1254.5
■	1254.6 TO 1411.3
■	1411.4 TO 1568.1
■	1568.2 TO 1724.9

COMPUTER GRAPHICS: Copyright 1980 MCPC Systems
SOURCE: Metropolitan Police Department, Unpublished Data
PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis


MT. VERNON PLACE
K ST NW
8TH ST NW
NEW YORK AVENUE
I STREET NW
H ST NW
7TH ST NW
G PL NW
G STREET NW
F ST NW
6TH ST NW
14 ST NW
5TH STREET NW
E STREET NW
E ST NW
15TH STREET NW
DISTRICT BUILDING
PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE
5TH ST NW
CONSTITUTION AVENUE
THE MALL

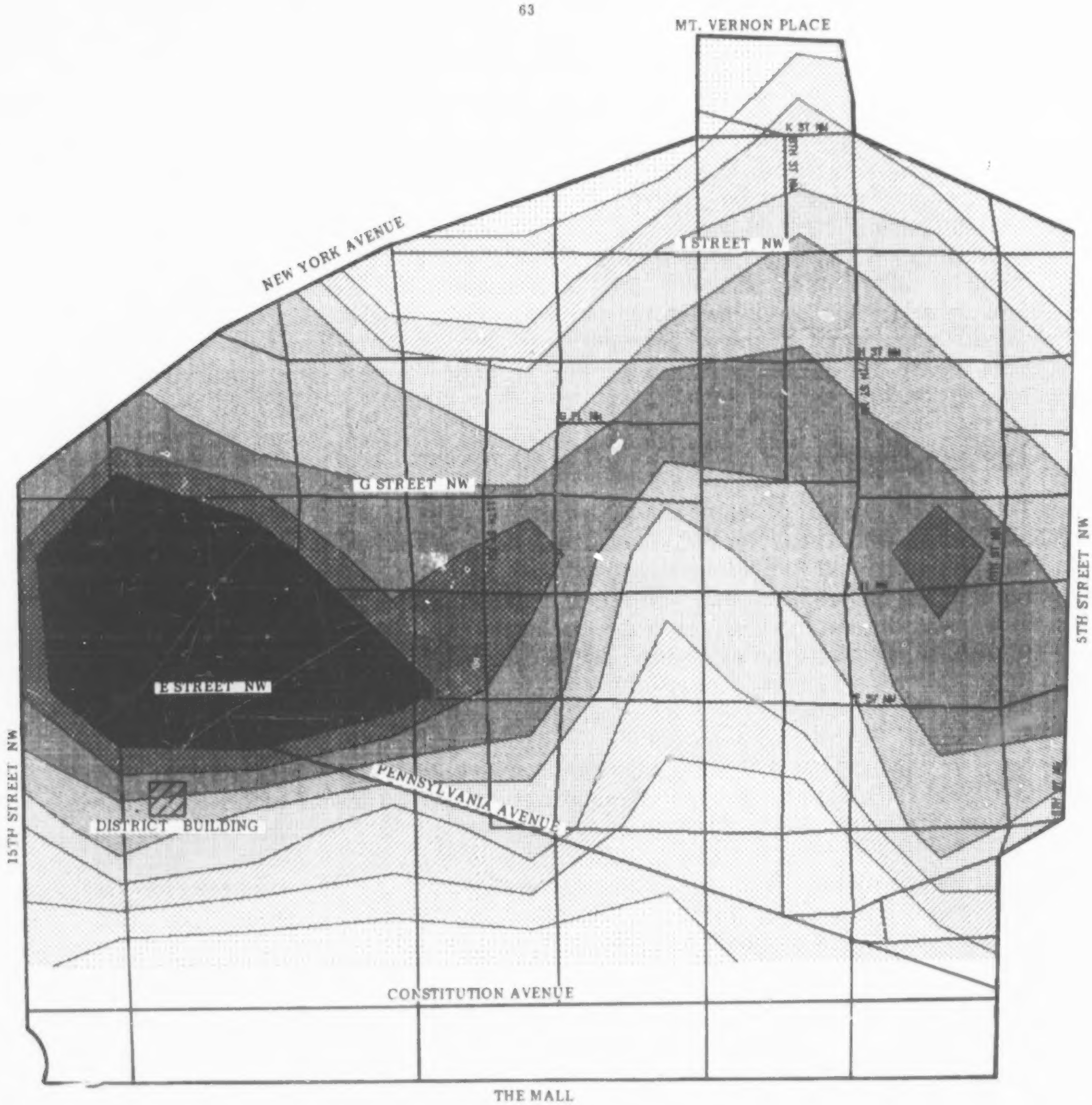
LARCENY IN CENSUS TRACT 58
WASHINGTON, D.C.
1979

Map 2.4

CRIMES PER SQUARE MILE
EQUAL INTERVAL

☐ 0.0 TO 1689.3
☐ 1689.4 TO 3378.7
☐ 3378.8 TO 5068.1
▨ 5068.2 TO 6757.5
▨ 6757.6 TO 8446.9
▨ 8447.0 TO ******
■ ****** TO ******
■ ****** TO ******
■ ****** TO ******
■ ****** TO ******
■ ****** TO ******

COMPUTER GRAPHICS: Copyright 1980 MCPC Systems
SOURCE: Metropolitan Police Department, Unpublished Data
PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis


MT. VERNON PLACE
K ST NW
9TH ST NW
NEW YORK AVENUE
I STREET NW
H ST NW
7TH ST NW
G PL NW
G STREET NW
11TH ST NW
5TH STREET NW
6TH ST NW
F ST NW
E STREET NW
E ST NW
15TH STREET NW
D ST NW
DISTRICT BUILDING
PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE
CONSTITUTION AVENUE
THE MALL

MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT IN TRACT 58
WASHINGTON, D.C.
1979

Map 2.5

CRIMES PER SQUARE MILE
EQUAL INTERVAL

□	0.0 TO 63.5
□	63.6 TO 127.2
▨	127.3 TO 190.8
▨	190.9 TO 254.4
▨	254.5 TO 318.1
▨	318.2 TO 381.7
■	381.8 TO 445.4
■	445.5 TO 509.0
■	509.1 TO 572.6
■	572.7 TO 636.3
■	636.4 TO 699.9

COMPUTER GRAPHICS: Copyright 1980 MCPC Systems
SOURCE: Metropolitan Police Department, Unpublished Data
PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis

The location of motor vehicle thefts in tract 58 is presented in Map 2.5. Thefts were reported most often in the block bounded by E, F, 13th, and 14th Streets. The darkened area on the map appears to be centered around a multi-level parking garage and adjoining alley. This garage has subsequently been razed as part of the Pennsylvania Redevelopment Plan. Moderately high levels of motor vehicle thefts are evidenced throughout the area between E and G Streets from 10th to 15th and in one isolated area north of F Street between 6th and 7th, the location of a public parking lot.

3. Type of Offense

Tables 2 through 9 of Appendix C depict the relationships between the type of offense and the selected characteristics of the criminal incident, the complainant, and the alleged offender. Because of the small number of reported murders and non-negligent manslaughters (n=1), forcible rapes (n=9), and arsons (n=3) in tract 58 during 1979, it would not be meaningful to discuss the patterns evidenced for these crimes. Consequently, only the remaining offenses are discussed in this section.

a. Month

Table 2 presents the relationship between the type of offense and the month in which the offense occurred in tract 58. For the Crime Index offenses as a whole the fewest offenses occurred in February and the most in June. This same pattern was found for the property crime total. However, for the violent crime total the fewest offenses occurred in April and the most during June and August. The pattern of monthly variation for the property crime total was largely a function of the pattern evidenced for larceny-thefts, and the trend for the violent crime total reflected the monthly variations of robbery.

b. Day

Of the 3,246 Crime Index offenses in tract 58 presented in Table 3, 17.9 percent occurred on Friday, 8.5 percent occurred on Sunday, and between thirteen and sixteen percent were reported on the remaining days of the week. This pattern of a peak on Friday and a low on Sunday was evidenced for property crimes as a whole and was especially pronounced for burglaries and motor vehicle thefts. For larceny-thefts, both Thursday and Friday evidenced a high level of reported thefts while Sunday continued to have the least activity. For violent crimes as a whole, the highest percentages of offenses were reported on Friday, Saturday, and Monday and the lowest on Tuesday. Slightly divergent patterns were evidenced for robbery and aggravated assault. The highest proportion of robberies occurred on Saturday and the lowest on Tuesday. In contrast, the greatest number of aggravated assaults occurred on Friday and the least on Wednesday.

c. Time of Occurrence

As shown in Table 4, over fifty percent of the Crime Index offenses for which the time of occurrence was known occurred between 1:31 pm and 7:30 pm. The percent of property crimes occurring in this time period was even greater. These patterns were largely a function of the trends for larceny-thefts for which the greatest proportions occurred in the three daytime periods from 10:31 am to 7:30 pm and the least in the two time periods from 1:31 am to 7:30 am. In contrast, the peak period for burglaries was from 4:31 pm to 7:30 pm and the low was from 10:31 am to 1:30 pm. The number of burglaries remained fairly constant at a moderate level during the afternoon (1:31 pm to 4:30 pm) and at night (7:31 pm to 4:30 am). The periods of peak activity for motor vehicle thefts was during the morning rush hour (7:31 am to 10:30 am) and was next highest during the evening rush hour (4:41 pm to 7:30 pm). The fewest motor vehicles were stolen at night (10:31 pm to 7:30 am).

Violent crimes as a whole were spread out more evenly throughout the daytime than were property crimes with the peak occurring at night between 10:31 pm and 1:30 am. Robberies and aggravated assaults evidenced somewhat similar patterns in that the peak periods were usually late afternoon and at night after 10:31 pm and the lows were during the early morning (4:31 am to 10:31 am).

d. Age of Complainant

From Table 5 it is apparent that the highest proportion of people reporting offenses in tract 58 were between 20 and 29 years old and the next highest proportion were aged 30 to 39. Offenses were least likely to be reported by those aged 60 and above. This pattern was evidenced for both robbery and aggravated assault. However, persons reporting aggravated assaults were more heavily concentrated in the 20 to 29 and 30 to 39 age categories than were those reporting robberies. The most common age category for those reporting larceny-thefts was also 20 to 29. However, larceny-thefts were much more likely to be reported by individuals aged 50 and over than were any of the violent crimes.

e. Sex of Complainant

Of the 540 Crime Index offenses for which the sex of the complainant was known, 70.2 percent were reported by males and the remainder by females (see Table 6). These percentages are largely a function of the tendencies evidenced for violent crimes. Specifically, 84.9 percent of the robberies and 79.1 percent of the aggravated assaults were reported by males. In contrast, 60.3 percent of the larceny-thefts included in this table (i.e., purse snatching and pocket picking) were reported by females.

f. Race of Complainant

As shown in Table 7, of the 540 Crime Index offenses for which the race of the complainant was known, 64.3 percent were reported by whites and 35.7 percent by nonwhites. This difference was evidenced for both robberies and larceny-thefts. However, the opposite tendency was found for aggravated assaults for which 64.2 percent were reported by nonwhites. Similarly, eight of the nine rapes that occurred in tract 58 were reported by a black woman.

g. Residential Location of Complainant

Of the total Crime Index offenses for which the residence of the complainant was known, 70.9 percent were reported by residents of the District of Columbia, 13.0 percent by those from Maryland, and 21.9 percent were from Virginia (see Table 8). These percentages are similar to those for the violent and property crime totals as well. Of the particular offenses, burglary was more likely to be reported by District of Columbia residents than any other. In contrast, only 41.0 percent of the motor vehicle thefts were reported by District residents, whereas 35.6 percent were reported by persons from Maryland, and 19.0 by those from Virginia.

h. Race of Alleged Offender

The race of the alleged offender was available for 512 of the reported Crime Index offenses in tract 58 as shown in Table 9. In 94.7 percent of these cases the race was indicated to be nonwhite. This tendency was more pronounced for robberies and larceny-thefts than for aggravated assaults.

C. ASSOCIATIONS AMONG SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS

The associations among the selected attributes of the reported incident, the complainant, and the alleged offender were examined to obtain greater insight into the nature of criminal activity in tract 58. Since there were no established theoretical criteria for selecting particular associations to investigate, the cross tabulations between all possible pairs of variables were examined to determine which pairs of variables evidenced meaningful relationships with one another. The variables that did not exhibit sufficiently high associations with one another to merit subsequent discussion are month versus time, age, sex, race, and residence; day versus age, sex, and race of complainant; time versus age and race of complainant; age versus sex of complainant; and race of the alleged offender versus all other variables considered. The cross tabulations of the pairs of variables that did evidence meaningful associations with one another are presented in Appendix C, Tables 10 through 19, and the nature of these associations are discussed in the following sections.

1. Characteristics of Reported Incident

a. Month Versus Day

The association between the month and day of reported offenses in tract 58 is presented in Table 11. It is apparent that differences exist among the months in the distribution of offenses by day of the week. Although Sunday is consistently the day with the fewest reported offenses, the percent of offenses occurring on the other days of the week differ from month to month. In some months (e.g., March, June, and December) the most offenses were reported on Friday while in others (e.g., July and September) the greatest number were on Saturday. For the remaining months, the peak occurred on one or more of the other days of the week. Since tract 58 is used primarily for commercial activities and government office buildings, the high level of criminal activity during the workdays when the greatest number of potential victims are available is understandable. Overall, the variations in criminal activities by day of the week are rather small and the increases evidenced on certain days do not follow a consistent or readily interpretable pattern for the different months of the year.

b. Day Versus Time of Occurrence

The periods of greatest reported criminal activity in tract 58 were during the daytime, particularly in the afternoon (1:31 pm to 4:30 pm) and during the evening rush-hour (4:31 pm to 7:30 pm). As shown in Table 11, relatively little variation was evidenced among the days from Monday to Saturday in the timing of offenses. On Sunday, the day with the fewest reported offenses, the highest percent of offenses was also reported during the afternoon, but the proportion reported from 4:31 pm to 7:30 pm was lower than on the other days of the week. The timing of offenses during the workdays and on Saturday appear to be a function of the time of greatest opportunity to commit larceny-thefts and robberies, the two most common crimes in tract 58. Specifically, the timing of offenses coincide with the times that stores are open and the periods when the greatest number of shoppers and workers are probably on the streets.

2. Characteristics of Reported Incident and Complainant

a. Residence Versus Day

The day on which crime occurred in tract 58 appeared to vary depending on whether the complainant resided in the District, a nearby state, or in either a more distant state or a foreign country (see Table 12). Specifically, complainants from the District of Columbia, Virginia, and Maryland reported most crimes during weekdays with the highest number being reported on Friday. In contrast, persons reporting crimes in tract 58 who were from other states were more likely to be victimized on Saturday or Sunday than on any of the weekdays. Foreigners reported more crimes on Saturday than on any other day.

The preceding patterns are probably a function of the types of activities people pursue in tract 58 which can be inferred by their place of residence. For example, residents of the District of Columbia, Virginia, and Maryland are most likely to be commuters working in or near tract 58 and, therefore, subject to the greatest risk of victimization in this area on the weekdays. Persons from other states or countries may be at the greatest risk of being a victim of crime in this tract on the weekend when they are visiting local tourist attractions, restaurants, and stores.

b. Sex Versus Time of Occurrence

There are some notable differences between male and female complainants in the timing of crimes as shown in Table 13. About fifty percent of the women who reported crime in tract 58 were victimized during the afternoon or early evening (1:31 pm to 7:30 pm). In contrast, males were more likely to report offenses at night with 22.3 percent reporting them between 10:31 pm and 1:30 am and 16.2 percent between 1:31 am and 4:30 pm. These differences may reflect the activity patterns of males and females and also the tendency of males to be victims of violent crimes that occur with greater frequency at night.

c. Residence of Complainant Versus Time of Occurrence

As shown in Table 14, all complainants regardless of their place of residence reported the highest percentages of crimes during the evening rush hour (4:31 pm to 7:30 pm) and the afternoon (1:31 pm to 4:30 pm). For residents of Virginia and Maryland, who are likely to be commuters, the other major time periods for being victims of crime in tract 58 were during regular working hours. In contrast, persons from other states, who are likely to be tourists, reported the occurrence of more crimes in the evening than in the morning hours. Finally, for residents of the District of Columbia the major times for being victims of crime in this area (other than the afternoon and early evening) were during the late morning and early afternoon from 10:31 am to 1:30 pm.

3. Characteristics of Complainant

a. Race Versus Age

Reported offense figures in Table 15 show that the nonwhites reporting crimes in tract 58 tend to be younger than the whites. Although complainants were most likely to be aged 20 to 29 for both races, a higher percentage of nonwhites were from this age category than were whites. Furthermore, a higher proportion of nonwhites reporting crimes were 19 years old or less. On the other hand, white complainants were more likely to be from older adult categories (e.g. 40 and above) than were nonwhites.

b. Race Versus Sex

Although males reported more crimes than females for both races, this tendency was more pronounced among whites than among nonwhites (see Table 16). To some extent this differential tendency may reflect the race and sex composition of the daily population of tract 58.

c. Residence Versus Age

The association between the place of residence and age of complainants is shown in Table 17. Complainants from the District of Columbia and the two adjacent states were more likely to be from the 20 to 29 and the 30 to 39 age categories than from any of the other age intervals. However, complainants from the District were more likely to be 19 or less than were those from Virginia or Maryland. Persons from other states who reported crimes in tract 58 were most likely to be from the 50 to 59 age group and next most likely from the 60 to 69 age category. The age distribution of out-of-town victims of crime in tract 58 suggests that either businessmen or heads of families visiting the area may be the selected targets of criminals and/or those most likely to report such incidents to the police.

d. Residence Versus Sex

As shown in Table 18, males were more likely to report crimes than females from each of the residential areas considered. This sex difference was more pronounced for residents of Virginia, other states, and foreign countries than for those from the District of Columbia or Maryland.

e. Residence Versus Race

Overall, complainants were more likely to be white than nonwhite regardless of their place of residence (see Table 19). However, this difference was negligible for complainants from the District of Columbia, of whom 51.6 percent were white and 48.4 percent nonwhite. The largest race difference was evidenced for residents of Virginia, other states, and foreign countries.

D. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

The old downtown business center of the District of Columbia constitutes an area of particularly high reported crime compared to other commercial areas and residential neighborhoods of the city. It is apparent that reported crime follows fairly predictable spatial patterns and regular trends by time of day and day of the week in this area of the city. Based on the information contained in this report, it is also possible to construct a profile of the types of people who are most likely to be victims of crime in tract 58.

Examinations of the spatial distribution of five of the Crime Index offenses revealed that certain areas of tract 58 experienced much higher concentrations of reported crimes than did others and that these areas varied according to the type of offense. In particular, robberies and aggravated assaults, the two violent crimes considered, were especially frequent in the area along 12th Street between H and I Streets. This section of tract 58 is likely to experience considerable transiency due to its proximity to the bus terminal and to the 14th Street center for pornography shops and bars. These land uses may attract a sufficient diversity of people to provide potential victims of crime and to ensure anonymity for the criminal. Also, alcohol consumption at bars in or near this portion of tract 58 is likely to be directly associated with such violent behavior as aggravated assault.

Two of the property crimes examined, burglary and larceny-theft, were more heavily concentrated in the F Street shopping corridor than in other areas of the tract. However, these two crimes differed in their points of highest intensity with larceny-thefts focused in the center of the shopping district and burglaries skewed toward the western end. It is logical for both of these types of thefts to be concentrated in the area containing the greatest opportunities for obtaining marketable and easily transported consumer items. To thwart these crimes, store owners may need to make more concerted efforts to secure storage areas in the old buildings that predominate in this area and to increase security precautions that inhibit shoplifting. Efforts to apprehend and prosecute shoplifters may also act as a deterrent to this crime.

Motor vehicle thefts evidenced a different spatial distribution than any of the other crimes considered. Specifically, thefts of motor vehicles were most frequently reported in an area between E and F Streets near 14th Street dominated by one large parking garage. Since this garage has subsequently been torn down as part of the Pennsylvania Avenue Redevelopment Plan, further investigation of the causes of theft from this area of the tract may be a moot point. However, such distinct spatial patterns as these would be an important tool for the investigation of crimes by the prevention strategies by the local businessmen and residents of an area. Also, in an area such as tract 58 where many of the victims of crime are not residents, it may be necessary to develop more effective ways to disseminate publicly information about the location of crime and its attendant characteristics.

One of these characteristics is the timing of criminal incidents. In tract 58, the day when one is least likely to be victimized by crime is Sunday. Since office buildings and many of the stores in this area are closed on Sunday, the lull in crimes on this day may simply reflect the reduced opportunities for crime. In contrast, Friday is a day of particularly high activity for most types of Crime Index offenses. The timing of crimes on each day of the week also reflects the criminal response to opportunities. During the work-week and on Saturday, crimes were most frequent during the afternoon and early evening when pedestrian traffic would likely to be highest and retail cash receipts greatest. In addition to those time periods, late evening was also a popular time for two of the violent crimes, robbery and aggravated assault, which may result from the emotional and physical states of the criminal at that time of night as well as opportunities for crime.

Although the specific characteristics of the workers, shoppers, and other people who frequent tract 58 on a regular basis are not known, it is possible to identify the types of people who are most likely to report being victims of crime in this area. Consequently, it is not possible to calculate the exact probabilities that certain types of people will be victimized, but it is possible to identify the differential tendency of individuals with particular characteristics to be victimized and report the incident. For example, in tract 58 persons who report crimes are more likely to be white rather than nonwhite, male rather than female, in the 20 to 29 year age bracket than any of the other age categories considered, and residents of the District of Columbia than any other place. However, there are some interesting differences in these tendencies when one considers each of these attributes in conjunction with another characteristic of the complaint or of the reported incident.

Although whites reported more crimes overall in tract 58 than did nonwhites, this differential was reversed for aggravated assaults and rapes for which nonwhites were more likely to report being victimized. Furthermore, nonwhite complainants tended to be younger than their white counterparts and more closely balanced between males and females. Also, the relative proportions of nonwhites and whites were nearly equal for residents of the District of Columbia, whereas white complainants were considerably more numerous than nonwhite ones for residents of other jurisdictions.

The tendency for males to report more crimes than females was evidenced for the violent crimes of robbery and aggravated assault but not for the larceny-thefts for which a person was directly victimized (e.g., purse snatching and pocket picking). In the latter case, women reported more often than men. The differential tendencies of men and women to report violent versus property crimes appears to account for the greater tendency of females to be victimized during the late afternoon and early evening and for males during the night.

The most likely age of complainants was 20 to 29 years for both violent and property crimes, but the next most likely age was 30 to 39 years for violent crimes and 50 to 59 years for the property crime considered (i.e., larceny-theft). The age of the persons reporting crime in tract 58 also varied according to the race and residential location of the complainant. In particular, both nonwhites and residents of the District of Columbia were younger, on the average, than whites or residents of other places, respectively.

The residential location of persons reporting crimes in tract 58 appears to be associated with several characteristics of the reported incident and the complainant. These associations reveal that residents of Maryland and Virginia report crimes more often during regular working hours and on weekdays rather than on weekends. Furthermore, complainants from these two states were most commonly males, white, and in the young adult age brackets (20 to 39 years). This profile is consistent with their probable status as commuters who work in the government, commercial, and business establishments of tract 58. Residents of the District of Columbia also tended to report more crimes on Friday than on any other day and reported more crimes during the afternoon and early evening than any other time period. Furthermore, District residents tended to be younger than those from other places and more evenly divided according to race or sex. Complainants from out-of-town best fit a profile of the heads of families visiting the area as tourists in that they often reported crimes on weekends rather than week days and they tended to be older adults, white, and male.

By identifying the attributes of probable victims of crime in certain areas of the city and informing the public of these trends, more effective strategies for preventing crime may be developed. To some extent individuals may minimize the risk of their being victims of crime by modifying their own behavior. For example, the likelihood of whites and males of being victims of robberies in tract 58 could be reduced if they avoided certain sections of the tract at night. The police could also use empirically based analyses of the characteristics of criminal incidents and of victims who report crime as a means for making decisions about the allocation of police resources and for sensitizing the officer on the street to the types of people most likely to need his or her assistance. Thus, by working cooperatively and sharing detailed analyses of reported crimes, the police, the business community, and the average citizen should be more prepared to combat crime.

APPENDIX A

DEFINITION OF OFFENSES IN UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING PROGRAM

Definitions[1]

A. PART I OFFENSES

1. Criminal Homicide

a. Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter

All willful felonious homicides as distinguished from deaths caused by negligence, and excludes attempts to kill, assaults to kill, suicides, accidental deaths, or justifiable homicides. Justifiable homicides are limited to:

(1) the killing of a felon by a law enforcement officer in the line of duty; and

(2) the killing of a person in the act of committing a felony by a private citizen.

b. Manslaughter by Negligence[2]

Any death which the police investigation established was primarily attributable to gross negligence of some individual other than the victim.

2. Forcible Rape

The carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will in the categories of rape by force and attempts or assaults to rape. Excludes statutory offenses (no force used - victim under age of consent).

3. Robbery

Stealing or taking anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person by force or by violence or by putting in fear, such as strong-arm robbery, stickups, armed robbery, attempts or assaults to rob.

4. Aggravated Assault

Assault with intent to kill or for the purpose of inflicting severe bodily injury by shooting, cutting, stabbing, maiming, poisoning, scalding, or by the use of acids, explosives, or other means. Excludes simple assaults.

5. Burglary

Housebreaking or any breaking or unlawful entry of a structure with the intent to commit a felony or a theft. Includes attempted forcible entry.

6. Larceny-theft

The unlawful taking, carrying, leading or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another. Thefts of bicycles, automobile accessories, shoplifting, pocket-picking, or any stealing of property or article which is not taken by force and violence or by fraud. Excludes embezzlement, "con" games, forgery, worthless checks, etc.

7. Motor Vehicle Theft

Unlawful taking or attempted theft of a motor vehicle. A motor vehicle is self-propelled and travels on the surface rather than on rails. Specifically excluded from this category are motorboats, construction equipment, airplanes, and farming equipment.

8. Arson

Willful or malicious burning with or without intent to defraud. Includes attempts.

B. PART II OFFENSES

1. Other Assaults (Simple)

Assaults which are not of an aggravated nature and where no weapon is used.

2. Forgery and Counterfeiting

Making, altering, uttering or possessing, with intent to defraud, anything false which is made to appear true. Includes attempts.

3. Fraud

Fraudulent conversion and obtaining money or property by false pretenses. Includes bad checks except forgeries and counterfeiting. Also includes larceny by bailee.

4. Embezzlement

Misappropriation or misapplication of money or property entrusted to one's care, custody, or control.

5. Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing

Buying, receiving, and possessing stolen property.

6. Vandalism

Willful or malicious destruction, injury, disfigurement, or defacement of property without consent of the owner or person having custody or control.

7. Weapon; carrying, possessing, etc.

All violations of regulations or statutes controlling the carrying, using, possessing, furnishing, and manufacturing of deadly weapons or silencers. Includes attempts.

8. Prostitution and Commercialized Vice

Sex offenses of a commercialized nature and attempts, such as prostitution, keeping a bawdy house, procuring, or transporting women for immoral purposes.

9. Sex Offenses (except forcible rape, prostitution, and commercialized vice)

Statutory rape, offenses against chastity, common decency, morals, and the like. Includes attempts.

10. Drug Abuse Violations

Offenses relating to narcotic drugs, such as unlawful possession, sale, use, growing, and manufacturing of narcotic drugs.

11. Gambling

Promoting, permitting, or engaging in illegal gambling.

12. Offenses Against the Family and Children

Nonsupport, neglect, desertion, or abuse of family and children.

13. Driving Under the Influence

Driving or operating any motor vehicle or common carrier while drunk or under the influence of liquor or narcotics.

14. Liquor Laws

State or local liquor law violations, except "drunkenness" (class 23) and "driving under the influence" (class 21). Excludes Federal violations.

15. Drunkenness

Drunkenness or intoxication.

16. Disorderly Conduct

Breach of the peace.

17. Vagrancy

Vagabondage, begging, loitering, etc.

18. All Other Offenses

All violations of state or local laws, except classes 1-25 and traffic.

19. Suspicion

No specific offense; suspect released without formal charges being placed.

20. Curfew and loitering laws

Offenses relating to violation of local curfew or loitering ordinances where such laws exist.

21. Runaway

Limited to juveniles taken into protective custody under provisions of local statutes.

APPENDIX B
CRIME AND ARREST STATISTICS

Table I

Estimated Population by Age, Sex, and Color for the District of Columbia, July 1, 1979

Age	Both Sexes			Male			Female		
	Total	White	Nonwhite	Total	White	Nonwhite	Total	White	Nonwhite
ALL AGES	660,200	170,700	489,500	296,300	76,000	220,300	363,900	94,700	269,200
0-4	40,700	3,500	37,200	20,300	1,600	18,700	20,400	1,900	18,500
5-9	45,100	4,100	41,000	22,100	2,100	20,000	23,000	2,000	21,000
10-14	47,000	5,000	42,000	24,300	2,600	21,700	22,700	2,400	20,300
15-19	58,200	7,600	50,600	26,900	3,800	23,100	31,300	3,800	27,500
20-24	63,900	8,300	55,600	26,900	4,200	22,700	37,000	4,100	32,900
25-29	59,500	16,000	43,500	27,300	7,700	19,600	32,200	8,300	23,900
30-34	54,100	19,100	35,000	24,100	8,900	15,200	30,000	10,200	19,800
35-39	44,000	16,200	27,800	20,100	8,200	11,900	23,900	8,000	15,900
40-44	36,700	10,500	26,200	16,900	5,400	11,500	19,800	5,100	14,700
45-49	35,300	9,000	26,300	16,100	4,500	11,600	19,200	4,500	14,700
50-54	35,700	10,500	25,200	15,800	4,700	11,100	19,900	5,800	14,100
55-59	35,000	11,700	23,300	15,100	5,000	10,100	19,900	6,700	13,200
60-64	32,000	12,400	19,600	13,600	5,100	8,500	18,400	7,300	11,100
65+	73,000	36,800	36,200	26,800	12,200	14,600	46,200	24,600	21,600
0-6	58,740	5,140	53,600	29,140	2,440	26,700	29,600	2,700	26,900
7-17	108,980	12,020	96,960	53,700	6,140	47,560	55,280	5,880	49,400
18+	492,480	153,540	338,940	213,460	67,420	146,040	279,020	86,120	192,900

SOURCE: Office of Planning and Development, "1979 Provisional Population Estimates," Washington, D.C., May 1980.
PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis

Table 2

Population Estimates and Number and Rate per 100,000 of Reported Crime Index Offenses in the District of Columbia, Calendar Years 1971-1979[a]

Year		Population Estimate	Crime Index Total	Violent Crime Total	Property Crime Total	Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter[b]	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson
1971	Total	753,600	70,553.0	16,121.0	54,432.0	275.0	652.0	11,222.0	3,972.0	18,818.0	26,882.0	8,732.0	-
	Rate	-	9,362.1	2,139.2	7,222.9	36.5	86.5	1,489.1	527.1	2,497.1	3,567.1	1,158.7	-
1972	Total	752,700	52,625.0	12,617.0	40,008.0	245.0	724.0	7,751.0	3,897.0	12,801.0	21,386.0	5,821.0	-
	Rate	-	6,991.5	1,676.2	5,315.3	32.6	96.2	1,029.8	517.7	1,700.7	2,841.2	773.4	-
1973	Total	739,600	51,046.0	11,631.0	39,415.0	268.0	596.0	7,176.0	3,591.0	11,801.0	22,901.0	4,713.0	-
	Rate	-	6,901.8	1,572.6	5,329.2	36.2	80.6	970.3	485.5	1,595.6	3,096.4	637.2	-
1974	Total	729,100	54,644.0	11,590.0	43,054.0	277.0	561.0	7,941.0	2,811.0	14,126.0	25,004.0	3,924.0	-
	Rate	-	7,494.7	1,589.6	5,905.1	37.9	76.9	1,089.2	385.5	1,937.5	3,429.4	538.2	-
1975	Total	721,800	55,166.0	12,713.0	42,453.0	240.0	524.0	9,137.0	2,812.0	13,164.0	25,892.0	3,397.0	-
	Rate	-	7,642.8	1,761.3	5,881.6	33.3	72.6	1,265.9	389.6	1,823.8	3,587.1	470.6	-
1976	Total	707,900	49,726.0	10,399.0	39,327.0	188.0	508.7	7,044.0	2,659.0	11,869.0	24,506.0	2,952.0	-
	Rate	-	7,024.4	1,469.0	5,555.5	26.6	71.8	995.1	375.6	1,676.7	3,461.8	417.0	-
1977	Total	691,500	49,812.0	9,835.0	39,977.0	192.0	393.0	6,656.0	2,594.0	11,590.0	25,645.0	2,742.0	-
	Rate	-	7,203.5	1,422.3	5,781.2	27.8	56.8	962.5	375.1	1,676.1	3,708.6	396.5	-
1978	Total	676,100	50,950.0	9,515.0	41,435.0	189.0	477.0	6,333.0	2,546.0	12,497.0	25,744.0	3,194.0	-
	Rate	-	7,535.9	1,407.3	6,128.5	28.0	66.1	936.7	376.6	1,848.4	3,807.7	472.4	-
1979[c]	Total	660,200	56,721.0	10,553.0	46,168.0	180.0	489.0	6,920.0	2,964.0	13,452.0	28,819.0	3,606.0	291.0
	Rate	-	8,591.5	1,598.5	6,993.0	27.3	74.1	1,048.2	449.0	2,037.6	4,365.2	546.2	44.1

[a] The following classifications will be used in this and subsequent tables:

Crime Index total equals Violent Crime total plus Property Crime total.
Violent crime total equals the sum of murder and non-negligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery and aggravated assault.
Property crime total equals the sum of burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.

[b] Data for 1971-1976 include Manslaughter by Negligence which is a Part I offense but not a Crime Index offense.

[c] Arson was classified as an Index Crime in 1979 and is included in the Property Crime Total and Crime Index Total for 1979 only.

SOURCES: Offenses for 1971-1976: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis, 1978 Comprehensive Criminal Justice Plan, January 1978.
Offenses for 1977-79: Metropolitan Police Department, "Offenses Reported Under Uniform Crime Reporting Program," February 19, 1980.
Population estimates: Office of Planning and Development, "Population Estimates, Washington, D.C."
PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis

Table 3

Annual Rates of Change (in percents) of Reported Crime Index Offenses in the District of Columbia, Calendar Years 1971-1979[a]

Years	Crime Index Total	Violent Crime Total	Property Crime Total	Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter[b]	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny-Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson
1971-72	-25.4	-21.7	-26.5	-10-9	11.0	-30.9	-1.9	-32.0	-20.4	-33.3	-
1972-73	-3.0	-7.8	-1.5	9.4	-17.7	-7.4	-7.9	-7.8	7.1	-19.0	-
1973-74	7.0	-0.4	9.2	3.4	-5.9	10.7	-21.7	19.7	9.2	-16.7	-
1974-75	1.0	9.7	-1.4	-13.4	-6.6	15.1	0.0	-6.8	3.6	-13.4	-
1975-76	-9.9	-18.2	-7.4	-21.7	-3.1	-22.9	-5.4	-9.8	-5.4	-13.1	-
1976-77	0.2	-5.4	1.7	2.1	-22.6	-5.5	-2.4	-2.4	4.6	-7.1	-
1977-78	2.3	-3.3	3.6	-1.6	13.7	-4.9	-1.9	7.8	0.4	16.5	-
1978-79	10.8	10.9	10.7	-4.8	9.4	9.3	16.4	7.6	11.9	12.9	-
1971-79	-20.0	-34.5	-15.7	-34.5	-25.0	-38.3	-25.4	-28.5	7.2	-58.7	-
1975-79	2.3	-17.0	8.1	-25.0	-6.7	-24.3	5.4	2.2	11.3	6.2	-

[a] Arson was not included in any calculations of rates of change for comparisons with 1979, since it was classified as a Crime Index offense in 1979 but not in previous years.

[b] Data for 1971-1976 include reported Manslaughter by Negligence which is a Part I offense but not a Crime Index offense.

SOURCES: 1971-76: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis, 1978 Comprehensive Criminal Justice Plan, January 1978.
1977-79: Metropolitan Police Department. "Offenses Reported Under Uniform Crime Reporting Program."
PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis

Table 4

Number of Reported Crime Index Offenses by Month in the District of Columbia, Calendar Year 1979

Month	Crime Index Total	Violent Crime Total	Property Crime Total	Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny-Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson
January	4,910	983	3,927	19	32	723	209	1,244	2,353	300	30
February	3,943	811	3,132	15	39	562	195	1,014	1,822	277	19
March	4,887	819	4,068	16	36	548	219	1,171	2,575	291	31
April	4,279	728	3,551	9	27	493	199	993	2,255	280	23
May	4,531	820	3,711	25	47	491	257	1,018	2,422	251	20
June	4,546	791	3,755	16	45	500	230	1,054	2,377	287	37
July	4,835	910	3,925	17	51	528	314	1,168	2,434	301	22
August	4,875	878	3,997	12	52	529	285	1,089	2,526	367	15
September	4,588	846	3,742	13	40	530	263	1,081	2,328	308	25
October	5,231	1,023	4,208	12	45	649	317	1,195	2,684	312	17
November	4,953	988	3,965	15	38	698	237	1,181	2,476	283	25
December	5,143	956	4,187	11	37	669	239	1,244	2,567	349	27
TOTAL	56,721	10,553	46,168	180	489	6,920	2,964	13,452	28,819	3,606	291

SOURCE: Metropolitan Police Department, "Offenses Reported Under Uniform Crime Reporting Program," February 19, 1980.
PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis

Table 5

Number of Reported Crime Index Offenses by Day of the Week in the District of Columbia, Calendar Year 1979

Day	Crime Index Total	Violent Crime Total	Property Crime Total	Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny-Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson
Sunday	6,195	1,300	4,895	24	80	778	418	1,312	3,106	428	49
Monday	8,260	1,485	6,775	17	66	990	412	1,991	4,243	508	33
Tuesday	7,987	1,396	6,591	31	71	909	385	1,910	4,161	473	47
Wednesday	7,993	1,391	6,602	25	46	930	390	1,956	4,142	455	49
Thursday	8,226	1,413	6,813	22	78	935	378	1,947	4,304	519	43
Friday	10,057	1,783	8,274	32	68	1,217	466	2,542	5,006	694	32
Saturday	8,002	1,785	6,217	29	80	1,161	515	1,794	3,856	529	38
TOTAL	56,721	10,553	46,168	180	489	6,920	2,964	13,452	28,819	3,606	291

[a] Total for Larceny-Theft includes one offense for which the day of occurrence is unknown.

SOURCE: Metropolitan Police Department, "Offenses Reported Under Uniform Crime Reporting Program," February 19, 1980.
PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis

Table 6

Number of Reported Crime Index Offenses by Time of Occurrence in the District of Columbia, Calendar Year 1979

Time	Crime Index Total	Violent Crime Total	Property Crime Total	Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny-Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson
1:31 am to 4:30 am	3,205	1,042	2,163	24	96	633	289	797	1,091	241	34
4:31 am to 7:30 am	3,234	459	2,775	15	46	291	107	1,254	1,268	233	20
7:31 am to 10:30 am	6,830	494	6,336	15	24	300	155	2,444	3,392	472	28
10:31 am to 1:30 pm	7,148	1,104	6,044	11	32	720	341	1,550	4,081	369	44
1:31 pm to 4:30 pm	9,014	1,387	7,627	14	37	963	373	1,873	5,265	446	43
4:31 pm to 7:30 pm	11,303	1,854	9,449	24	55	1,276	499	2,591	6,126	700	32
7:31 pm to 10:30 pm	9,378	2,367	7,011	33	77	1,627	630	1,748	4,436	787	40
10:31 pm to 1:30 am	6,469	1,828	4,641	36	110	1,134	548	1,200	2,864	540	37
Unknown	140	18	122	8	12	-24	22	-5	296	-182	13
TOTAL	56,721	10,553	46,168	180	489	6,920	2,964	13,452	28,819	3,606	291

SOURCE: Metropolitan Police Department, "Offenses Reported Under Uniform Crime Reporting Program," February 19, 1980.
PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis

Table 7

Number of Reported Crime Index Offenses by Police District in the District of Columbia, Calendar Year 1979

Police District	Crime Index Total	Violent Crime Total	Property Crime Total	Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny-Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson
1	12,214	2,296	9,918	25	81	1,644	546	2,200	6,889	781	48
2	9,777	788	8,989	8	35	580	165	2,007	6,538	427	17
3	8,849	1,866	6,983	42	76	1,193	555	2,162	4,319	453	49
4	7,092	1,324	5,768	30	62	861	371	1,813	3,452	473	30
5	7,684	1,573	6,111	27	78	1,007	461	2,056	3,488	528	39
6	4,476	1,114	3,362	20	55	674	365	1,113	1,683	535	31
7	6,629	1,592	5,037	28	102	961	501	2,101	2,450	409	77
TOTAL	56,721	10,553	46,168	180	489	6,920	2,964	13,452	28,819	3,606	291

SOURCE: Metropolitan Police Department, "Offenses Reported Under Uniform Crime Reporting Program," February 19, 1980
PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis

Table 8

Population Estimates and Number and Rate per 1,000 of Reported Crime Index Offenses by Ward in the District of Columbia, Calendar Year 1979

Ward		Population Estimate	Crime Index Total	Violent Crime Total	Property Crime Total	Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny-Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson
1	Total	82,000	7,426.0	1,613.0	5,813.0	42.0	72.0	987.0	512.0	1,912.0	3,475.0	384.0	42.0
	Rate	-	90.6	19.7	70.9	0.5	0.9	12.0	6.2	23.3	42.4	4.7	0.5
2	Total	82,000	17,802.0	2,850.0	14,952.0	32.0	93.0	2,017.0	708.0	3,034.0	10,692.0	1,163.0	63.0
	Rate	-	217.1	34.8	182.3	0.4	1.1	24.6	8.6	37.0	130.4	14.2	0.8
3	Total	85,000	5,129.0	416.0	4,713.0	5.0	21.0	290.0	100.0	1,211.0	3,251.0	239.0	12.0
	Rate	-	60.3	4.9	55.4	0.1	0.2	3.4	1.2	14.2	38.2	2.8	0.1
4	Total	85,700	4,487.0	726.0	3,761.0	13.0	37.0	484.0	192.0	1,117.0	2,315.0	311.0	18.0
	Rate	-	52.4	8.5	43.9	0.2	0.4	5.6	2.2	13.0	27.0	3.6	0.2
5	Total	89,000	5,680.0	1,089.0	4,591.0	17.0	56.0	683.0	333.0	1,534.0	2,591.0	428.0	38.0
	Rate	-	63.8	12.2	51.6	0.2	0.6	7.7	3.7	17.2	29.1	4.8	0.4
6	Total	81,700	7,063.0	1,551.0	5,512.0	24.0	71.0	1,102.0	354.0	2,042.0	3,033.0	408.0	29.0
	Rate	-	86.5	19.0	67.5	0.3	0.9	13.5	4.3	25.0	37.1	5.0	0.4
7	Total	83,600	5,189.0	1,226.0	3,963.0	23.0	63.0	758.0	382.0	1,269.0	2,053.0	611.0	30.0
	Rate	-	62.1	14.7	47.4	0.3	0.8	9.1	4.6	15.2	24.6	7.3	0.4
8	Total	87,100	4,530.0	1,141.0	3,389.0	16.0	77.0	650.0	398.0	1,455.0	1,551.0	319.0	64.0
	Rate	-	52.0	13.1	38.9	0.2	0.9	7.5	4.6	16.7	17.8	3.7	0.7
Unknown[a]		-	-583.0	-59.0	-524.0	8.0	-1.0	-51.0	-15.0	-122.0	-142.0	-257.0	-3.0
District of Columbia[b]	Total	676,100	56,723.0	10,553.0	46,170.0	180.0	489.0	6,920.0	2,964.0	13,452.0	28,819.0	3,606.0	293.0
	Rate	-	83.9	15.6	6.8	0.3	0.7	10.2	4.4	20.0	42.6	5.3	0.4

[a] Unknown cases are those in which the geographic location of the offense is unknown and those which are unfounded cases.

[b] 1978 population size is only estimate currently available by ward.

SOURCES: Population estimates: Office of Planning and Development, "Population Estimates in Washington, D.C." Offenses: Metropolitan Police Department, unpublished data obtained from computerized records on April 3, 1980.
PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis

Table 9

Number of Reported Crime Index Offenses by Census Tract in the District of Columbia, Calendar Year 1979

Census Tract	Crime Index Total	Violent Crime Total	Property Crime Total	Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny-Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson
01.0	818	82	736	1	6	63	12	194	503	37	2
02.0	748	90	658	0	3	52	35	143	464	51	0
03.0	174	11	163	0	0	6	5	50	102	9	2
04.0	129	9	120	1	0	5	3	32	84	4	0
05.0	431	33	398	0	0	28	5	157	229	12	0
06.0	185	19	166	0	2	15	2	52	106	7	1
07.0	239	17	222	0	6	10	1	51	155	16	0
08.0	203	8	195	0	1	3	4	49	131	15	0
09.0	175	8	167	0	0	7	1	44	113	7	3
10.1	584	29	555	0	0	17	12	90	438	25	2
10.2	109	7	102	0	1	3	3	16	79	6	1
11.0	371	35	336	0	0	32	3	77	243	15	1
12.0	285	24	261	0	0	16	8	78	167	16	0
13.0	362	26	336	1	1	21	3	77	252	7	0
14.0	213	15	198	1	1	10	3	59	132	7	0
15.0	103	3	100	1	0	2	0	42	53	5	0
16.0	232	32	200	0	5	17	10	81	106	13	0
17.0	427	47	380	2	2	28	15	110	237	32	1
18.1	16	4	12	0	0	2	2	3	8	0	1
18.2	357	63	294	0	5	49	9	101	168	24	1
19.0	441	73	368	1	4	43	25	95	238	32	3
20.0	426	101	325	2	2	79	18	101	190	33	1
21.1	332	60	272	1	4	35	20	93	145	31	3
21.2	231	38	193	2	1	29	6	60	116	17	0
22.1	117	19	98	0	0	15	4	29	56	13	0
22.2	121	20	101	1	0	9	10	33	53	14	1
23.1	88	20	68	0	2	13	5	15	44	9	0
23.2	226	17	209	1	1	9	6	17	177	15	0
24.0	335	57	278	0	2	42	13	74	183	16	5
25.1	233	38	195	0	1	20	17	69	106	20	0
25.2	392	72	320	1	3	43	25	75	225	19	1
26.0	138	12	126	0	0	12	0	72	52	2	0
27.1	275	48	227	1	0	38	9	94	115	17	1
27.2	526	113	413	3	2	80	28	195	192	23	3
28.0	768	194	574	6	5	126	57	143	385	41	5
29.0	203	47	156	3	3	24	17	64	79	13	0
30.0	208	79	129	1	5	30	43	49	66	14	0
31.0	212	48	164	0	3	33	12	65	80	18	1
32.0	233	56	177	1	7	35	13	70	89	15	3
33.1	143	29	114	0	3	17	9	52	48	14	0
33.2	147	51	96	0	1	27	23	45	45	6	0
34.0	689	78	611	6	3	41	28	124	456	29	2
35.0	357	64	293	2	6	35	21	81	194	17	1
36.0	335	96	239	3	11	36	46	97	115	23	4

Table 9 (con't)

Census Tract	Crime Index Total	Violent Crime Total	Property Crime Total	Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny-Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson
37.0	310	85	225	2	4	41	38	95	108	19	3
38.0	449	96	353	2	2	62	30	83	255	12	3
39.0	549	99	450	1	6	75	17	123	303	20	4
40.0	631	89	542	0	1	75	13	159	353	26	4
41.0	190	17	173	0	1	12	4	41	124	7	1
42.1	392	71	321	1	2	45	23	149	150	20	2
42.2	449	53	396	0	3	38	12	137	237	20	2
43.0	373	89	284	2	3	58	26	102	153	27	2
44.0	414	151	263	3	4	90	54	99	137	25	2
45.0	312	93	219	5	4	51	33	79	121	18	1
46.0	442	123	319	1	5	69	48	139	151	21	8
47.0	535	145	390	0	3	98	44	82	244	46	18
48.1	256	81	175	5	4	47	25	77	74	21	3
48.2	425	162	263	5	4	87	66	85	153	25	0
49.1	285	74	211	1	0	49	24	59	125	26	1
49.2	385	135	250	1	4	89	41	86	138	24	2
50.0	851	269	582	3	9	169	88	192	318	67	5
51.0	1,294	302	992	0	3	234	65	194	701	95	2
52.1	671	121	550	3	4	80	34	194	318	38	0
52.2	407	44	363	1	2	39	2	74	257	31	1
53.1	557	96	461	2	5	73	16	152	273	28	8
53.2	911	61	850	0	0	54	7	175	612	62	1
54.1	863	32	831	0	1	25	6	138	651	41	1
54.2	967	56	911	1	2	42	11	141	728	41	1
55.0	613	72	541	1	5	50	16	169	346	25	1
56.0	316	26	290	0	3	15	8	64	205	21	0
57.1	415	30	385	0	1	26	3	80	285	20	0
57.2	220	10	210	0	0	9	1	19	179	12	0
58.0	3,235	482	2,753	1	8	404	69	345	2,212	192	4
59.0	513	65	448	0	4	36	25	50	334	62	2
60.1	547	48	499	0	3	41	4	64	394	39	2
60.2	166	26	140	0	3	14	9	16	112	12	0
61.0	424	45	379	0	4	31	10	54	296	29	0
62.0	342	27	315	1	0	20	6	38	245	30	2
63.1	288	53	235	3	5	37	8	33	180	21	1
63.2	9	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0
64.0	261	43	218	3	4	14	22	61	143	12	2
65.0	415	33	382	0	2	28	3	80	280	21	1
66.0	316	60	256	0	3	45	12	81	163	12	0
67.0	386	116	270	0	4	100	12	110	147	12	1
68.1	159	54	105	2	2	29	21	36	55	13	1
68.2	151	43	108	1	2	32	8	39	59	9	1
68.3	111	20	91	0	0	16	4	8	73	10	0
69.0	367	109	258	0	5	81	23	101	136	21	0
70.0	468	106	362	0	3	81	22	124	218	20	0
71.0	365	83	282	3	5	58	17	113	141	27	1
72.0	661	99	562	1	3	64	31	86	428	45	3

Table 9 (con't)

Census Tract	Crime Index Total	Violent Crime Total	Property Crime Total	Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny-Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson
73.1	73	0	73	0	0	0	0	12	58	3	0
73.2	475	135	340	2	7	84	42	163	149	27	1
73.3	389	95	294	1	8	50	36	152	118	22	2
73.4	251	58	193	1	3	32	22	80	79	31	3
73.6	462	119	343	0	11	72	36	132	171	30	10
73.7	524	76	448	1	7	42	26	202	208	32	6
73.8	21	5	16	0	0	1	4	3	13	0	0
74.1	256	63	193	0	4	39	20	86	87	16	4
74.2	658	175	483	3	8	111	53	229	193	41	20
74.4	257	91	166	2	5	49	35	72	77	15	2
74.5	400	89	311	3	10	42	34	119	145	43	4
75.1	545	146	399	4	8	91	43	176	184	35	4
75.2	267	48	219	1	2	35	10	100	94	23	2
76.1	385	73	312	1	4	50	18	132	154	22	4
76.2	540	119	421	5	7	84	23	134	231	55	1
76.3	503	82	421	1	5	60	16	123	258	37	3
77.1	314	79	235	1	3	57	18	91	117	22	5
77.2	275	50	225	1	3	34	12	88	109	26	2
77.3	343	108	235	0	13	61	34	118	87	27	3
77.5	604	156	448	3	6	84	63	142	199	105	2
77.6	261	65	196	2	3	39	21	70	95	28	3
77.7	250	66	184	3	2	42	19	71	91	22	0
78.1	444	123	321	2	6	65	50	87	162	70	2
78.2	386	71	315	1	4	49	17	51	227	36	1
78.3	304	78	226	1	2	55	20	87	111	23	5
78.4	316	72	244	1	0	48	23	75	126	42	1
78.5	413	76	337	0	1	40	35	101	186	48	2
78.7	141	42	99	0	8	21	13	36	40	21	2
78.8	409	118	291	3	3	76	36	86	131	71	3
79.1	259	70	189	1	5	44	20	61	104	21	3
79.2	132	36	96	0	3	23	10	38	48	10	0
80.1	276	66	210	3	3	47	13	88	111	8	3
80.2	308	81	227	1	3	57	20	86	112	29	0
81.0	304	44	260	0	0	39	5	82	160	18	0
82.0	340	44	296	0	2	33	9	87	193	16	0
83.1	427	75	352	3	4	50	18	136	196	20	0
83.2	364	52	312	0	1	36	15	147	150	14	1
84.0	404	113	291	3	7	70	33	126	138	25	2
85.0	555	119	436	0	2	78	39	116	277	42	1
86.0	381	74	307	0	4	54	16	53	218	36	0
87.0	425	103	322	4	11	60	28	140	153	25	4
88.1	665	126	539	3	4	62	57	193	297	46	3
88.2	267	62	200	1	2	37	22	83	97	18	2
89.1	184	39	145	1	4	19	15	56	74	15	0
89.2	250	83	167	0	9	58	16	46	100	20	1
90.0	564	60	504	1	7	37	15	139	313	50	2

Table 9 (con't)

Census Tract	Crime Index Total	Violent Crime Total	Property Crime Total	Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny-Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson
91.1	198	25	173	0	0	18	7	65	95	12	1
91.2	403	71	332	3	3	45	20	96	196	38	2
92.0	513	81	432	0	2	57	22	142	251	32	7
93.0	492	99	393	0	2	73	24	112	237	39	5
94.0	314	42	272	0	0	31	11	90	149	32	1
95.1	201	23	178	0	4	17	2	56	113	9	0
95.2	279	41	238	1	1	32	7	50	165	22	1
95.3	144	17	127	1	2	12	2	41	79	7	0
95.5	174	30	144	2	1	22	5	33	98	12	1
95.6	255	37	218	1	0	29	7	45	141	31	1
96.0	105	25	80	2	4	13	6	19	55	6	0
97.0	308	94	214	0	4	55	35	83	107	23	1
98.0	351	116	235	1	6	60	49	103	91	30	11
Unknown[a]	-583	-59	-524	+8	-1	-51	-15	-122	-142	-257	-3
TOTAL	56,723	10,553	46,170	180	489	6,920	2,964	13,452	28,819	3,606	293

[a] Unknown cases are those in which the geographic location of the offense is unknown and those which are unfounded cases.

SOURCE: Metropolitan Police Department, unpublished data obtained from computerized records on April 3, 1980.
PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis

Table 10

Population Estimates and Number and Rate per 100,000 of Reported Crime Index Offenses in the District of Columbia and Suburban Jurisdictions in Maryland and Virginia, Calendar Year 1979

		Population Estimate	Crime Index Total	Violent Crime Total	Property Crime Total	Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny-Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson[a]
District of Columbia	Total	660,200	56,430.0	10,553.0	45,877.0	180.0	489.0	6,920.0	2,964.0	13,452.0	28,819.0	3,606.0	291.0
	Rate	-	8,547.4	1,598.5	6,949.0	27.3	74.1	1,048.2	449.0	2,037.6	4,365.2	546.2	-
Maryland													
Charles County	Total	67,202	3,244.0	263.0	2,981.0	4.0	12.0	34.0	213.0	706.0	2,095.0	180.0	43.0
	Rate	-	4,827.2	391.4	4,435.9	6.0	17.9	50.6	317.0	1,050.6	3,117.5	267.8	-
Greenbelt	Total	16,078	758.0	51.0	707.0	-	3.0	17.0	31.0	130.0	489.0	88.0	-
	Rate	-	4,714.5	317.2	4,397.3	-	18.7	105.7	192.8	808.6	3,041.4	547.3	-
Hyattsville	Total	12,610	917.0	57.0	860.0	-	6.0	23.0	28.0	197.0	557.0	106.0	-
	Rate	-	7,272.0	452.0	7,613.0	-	47.6	182.4	222.0	1,562.2	4,417.1	840.6	-
Laurel	Total	9,856	1,153.0	67.0	1,086.0	2.0	5.0	27.0	33.0	126.0	892.0	68.0	-
	Rate	-	11,698.5	679.8	11,018.7	20.3	50.7	273.9	334.8	1,278.4	9,050.3	689.9	-
Montgomery County	Total	576,776	30,244.0	1,430.0	28,814.0	17.0	138.0	605.0	670.0	6,523.0	20,129.0	2,162.0	473.0
	Rate	-	5,243.6	247.9	4,995.7	2.9	23.9	104.9	116.2	1,130.9	3,489.9	374.8	-
Prince George's County	Total	663,207	49,047.0	5,356.0	43,691.0	51.0	394.0	2,613.0	2,298.0	12,404.0	26,825.0	4,462.0	407.0
	Rate	-	7,395.4	807.6	6,587.8	7.7	59.4	394.0	346.5	1,870.3	4,044.7	672.8	-
Takoma Park	Total	15,913	1,066.0	177.0	889.0	1.0	2.0	59.0	115.0	264.0	571.0	54.0	-
	Rate	-	6,698.9	1,112.3	5,586.6	6.3	12.6	370.8	722.7	1,659.0	3,588.3	339.3	-
TOTAL	Total	1,361,642	86,429.0	7,401.0	79,028.0	75.0	560.0	3,378.0	3,388.0	20,350.0	51,558.0	7,120.0	923.0
	Rate	-	6,347.4	543.5	5,803.9	5.5	41.1	248.1	248.8	1,494.5	3,786.5	522.9	-

Table 10 (con't)

		Population Estimate	Crime Index Total	Violent Crime Total	Property Crime Total	Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny-Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson[a]
Virginia													
Alexandria	**Total**	104,879	10,046.0	773.0	9,273.0	12.0	44.0	407.0	310.0	2,841.0	5,718.0	714.0	43.0
	Rate	-	9,578.7	737.0	8,841.6	11.4	42.0	388.1	295.6	2,708.8	5,452.0	680.8	-
Arlington County	**Total**	151,473	9,895.0	665.0	9,230.0	1.0	55.0	322.0	287.0	2,084.0	6,493.0	653.0	104.0
	Rate	-	6,532.5	439.0	6,093.5	0.7	36.3	212.6	189.5	1,375.8	4,286.6	431.1	-
Fairfax City	**Total**	20,956	1,434.0	37.0	1,397.0	-	4.0	13.0	20.0	183.0	1,091.0	123.0	24.0
	Rate	-	6,842.9	176.6	6,666.3	-	19.1	62.0	95.4	873.3	5,206.1	586.9	-
Fairfax County	**Total**	561,001	27,361.0	932.0	26,429.0	11.0	131.0	482.0	308.0	5,739.0	18,939.0	1,751.0	1,090.0
	Rate	-	4,877.2	166.1	4,711.0	2.0	23.4	85.9	54.9	1,023.0	3,375.9	312.1	-
Falls Church	**Total**	9,154	658.0	37.0	621.0	2.0	3.0	19.0	13.0	118.0	462.0	41.0	11.0
	Rate	-	7,188.1	404.2	6,783.9	21.8	32.8	207.6	142.0	1,289.1	5,047.0	447.9	-
Loudoun County	**Total**	57,723	1,685.0	45.0	1,640.0	1.0	8.0	8.0	28.0	425.0	1,129.0	86.0	1.0
	Rate	-	2,919.1	78.0	2,841.2	1.7	13.9	13.9	48.5	736.3	1,955.9	149.0	-
Prince William County	**Total**	141,726	5,904.0	249.0	5,655.0	1.0	37.0	106.0	105.0	1,632.0	3,583.0	440.0	94.0
	Rate	-	4,165.8	175.7	3,990.1	0.7	26.1	74.8	74.1	1,151.5	2,528.1	310.5	-
TOTAL	**Total**	1,046,912	56,983.0	2,738.0	54,245.0	28.0	282.0	1,357.0	1,071.0	13,022.0	37,415.0	3,808.0	1,367.0
	Rate	-	5,443.0	261.5	5,181.4	2.7	26.9	129.6	102.3	1,243.8	3,573.8	363.7	-

[a] **Data collection** for **Arson**, a new index crime has not yet been completed for smaller jurisdictions, therefore though it appears in the table it has been excluded from **Property** Crime **totals**, Crime Index totals, and rate calculations.

SOURCES: Population Estimates: District of Columbia - Office of Planning and Development," 1979 Provisional Population Estimates," May 1980. Maryland and Virginia - **State Police, Uniform** Crime Reporting Section, Federal Bureau of Investigation population estimates, unpublished. Reported Offenses: District of Columbia - Metropolitan **Police Department,** "Offenses Reported Under Uniform Crime Reporting Program," February 19, 1980. Charles County, Montgomery County, Prince Georges County, **Maryland** - State Police, "Maryland Uniform Crime Reporting, 1979 Preliminary Annual Release," February 1980. All other Maryland jurisdictions - Federal Bureau of **Investigation,** "Uniform Crime Reporting Program, March 17, 1980." Virginia jurisdictions - State Police, "Crime in Virginia, 1979," in press.

PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis

Table 11

Population Estimates[a] and Number and Rate per 100,000 of Reported Crime Index Offenses[b] in Twelve Selected Cities, Calendar Year 1979

City		Population Estimate	Crime Index Total	Violent Crime Total	Property Crime Total	Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny-Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft
Baltimore	Total	791,857	73,744.0	15,523.0	58,221.0	245.0	564.0	8,482.0	6,232.0	16,915.0	34,537.0	6,769.0
	Rate	-	9,312.8	1,960.3	7,352.5	30.9	71.2	1,071.2	787.0	2,136.1	4,361.5	854.8
Boston	Total	597,254	70,231.0	11,392.0	58,839.0	92.0	464.0	6,600.0	4,236.0	15,662.0	23,121.0	20,056.0
	Rate	-	11,759.0	1,907.4	9,851.6	15.4	77.7	1,105.1	709.2	2,622.3	3,871.2	3,358.0
Cleveland	Total	594,529	51,947.0	9,728.0	42,219.0	274.0	611.0	5,754.0	3,089.0	14,481.0	14,202.0	13,536.0
	Rate	-	8,737.5	1,636.3	7,101.3	46.1	102.8	967.8	519.6	2,435.7	2,388.8	2,276.8
Denver	Total	474,595	51,990.0	5,118.0	46,872.0	66.0	626.0	2,257.0	2,169.0	16,031.0	25,540.0	5,301.0
	Rate	-	10,954.6	1,078.4	9,876.2	13.9	131.9	475.6	457.0	3,377.8	5,381.4	1,117.0
Milwaukee	Total	633,220	38,370.0	3,039.0	35,331.0	63.0	283.0	1,592.0	1,101.0	8,546.0	22,563.0	4,222.0
	Rate	-	6,059.5	479.9	5,579.6	9.9	44.7	251.4	173.9	1,349.6	3,563.2	666.8
Minneepolis	Total	353,992	32,406.0	3,899.0	28,507.0	30.0	327.0	1,988.0	1,554.0	9,979.0	15,243.0	3,285.0
	Rate	-	9,154.4	1,101.4	8,053.0	8.5	92.4	561.6	439.0	2,819.0	4,306.0	928.0
New Orleans	Total	556,428	52,479.0	8,894.0	43,585.0	242.0	423.0	5,276.0	2,953.0	12,810.0	24,687.0	6,088.0
	Rate	-	9,431.4	1,598.4	7,833.0	43.5	76.0	948.2	530.7	2,302.2	4,436.7	1,094.1
Oakland	Total	332,247	41,269.0	6,064.0	35,205.0	106.0	373.0	3,072.0	2,513.0	12,351.0	18,924.0	3,930.0
	Rate	-	12,421.2	1,825.1	10,596.0	31.9	112.3	924.6	756.4	3,717.4	5,695.8	1,182.9
San Francisco	Total	649,315	70,745.0	11,041.0	59,704.0	112.0	664.0	6,694.0	3,571.0	17,255.0	33,943.0	8,506.0
	Rate	-	10,895.3	1,700.4	9,194.9	17.2	102.3	1,030.9	550.0	2,657.4	5,227.5	1,310.0
Seattle	Total	521,590	46,339.0	4,857.0	41,482.0	37.0	421.0	2,071.0	2,328.0	11,508.0	26,161.0	3,813.0
	Rate	-	8,884.2	931.2	7,953.0	7.1	80.7	397.1	446.3	2,206.3	5,015.6	731.0
St. Louis	Total	504,492	57,213.0	10,774.0	46,439.0	265.0	555.0	5,386.0	4,568.0	17,263.0	23,103.0	6,073.0
	Rate	-	11,340.7	2,135.6	9,205.1	52.5	110.0	1,067.6	905.5	3,421.9	4,579.5	1,203.8
Washington, D.C.	Total	660,200	56,430.0	10,553.0	45,877.0	180.0	489.0	6,920.0	2,964.0	13,452.0	28,819.0	3,606.0
	Rate	-	8,547.4	1,598.5	6,949.0	27.3	74.1	1,048.2	449.0	2,037.6	4,365.2	546.2

[a] Population Estimates are for 1978 in all cities except Seattle and Washington, D.C. for which the estimates are for July 1, 1979.

[b] Since data for arson were not available for all of the selected cities, this offense is excluded from this table.

SOURCES: U.S. Bureau of Census, State Population Division, Office of Planning and Development, "Population Estimates, Washington, D.C." Federal Bureau of Investigation, Uniform Crime Reports, 1979 Preliminary Annual Release, 1980.
PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis

Table 12

Number and Rate per 100 Commercial Establishments of Reported Robberies, Burglaries, and Larceny-Thefts by Type of Premise in the District of Columbia, Calendar Year 1979

Type of Premise[a]		Total Number of Units[b]	Total	Robbery	Burglary	Larceny-Theft
Bank	Total	159	99.0	66.0	8.0	25.0
	Rate	-	62.3	41.5	5.0	15.7
Drug Store[c]	Total	148	341.0	40.0	61.0	240.0
	Rate	-	230.4	27.0	41.2	162.2
Gas Station	Total	210	505.0	97.0	168.0	240.0
	Rate	-	240.5	46.2	80.0	114.3
General Merchandise[d]	Total	64	1,214.0	29.0	106.0	1,079.0
	Rate	-	1,896.9	45.3	165.6	1,685.9
Grocery Store	Total	261	1,254.0	221.0	223.0	810.0
	Rate	-	480.5	84.7	85.4	310.3
Hotel	Total	85	711.0	45.0	387.0	279.0
	Rate	-	836.5	52.9	455.3	328.2
Laundry/Dry Cleaner	Total	212	201.0	32.0	103.0	66.0
	Rate	-	94.8	15.1	48.6	31.1
Liquor Store	Total	299	134.0	22.0	78.0	34.0
	Rate	-	44.8	7.4	26.1	11.4
Restaurant	Total	1,012	1,265.0	249.0	364.0	652.0
	Rate	-	125.0	24.6	36.0	64.4
Rooming House	Total	43	171.0	17.0	120.0	34.0
	Rate	-	397.7	39.5	279.1	79.1
TOTAL	Total	2,493	5,895.0	818.0	1,618.0	3,459.0
	Rate	-	263.5	32.8	64.9	138.7

[a] The classifications of commercial establishments by type of premise used by the Metropolitan Police Department and the U.S. Bureau of the Census may not be equivalent for all cases.

[b] Total number of units equals the number of establishments in 1977 for each of the selected types of premises.

[c] Drug Store and Grocery Store totals include both chain and independent establishments.

[d] General Merchandise in this instance is defined as department stores, five and dime (chain and independent), and notion stores.

SOURCES: Metropolitan Police Department, "Property Attacked, Method, Weapon, Property Stolen," February 19, 1980. U.S. Bureau of Census, County Business Patterns, 1977.
PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

Table 13

Number and Percent of Items Stolen in Robberies, Burglaries, and Larceny-Thefts by Type of Item in the District of Columbia, Calendar Year 1979

Type of Item Stolen	Robbery		Burglary		Larceny-Theft		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Automobile Accessories	2	0.03	90	0.7	5,688	19.7	5,780	11.8
Automobile Tags	0	0.0	0	0.0	628	2.2	628	1.3
Bicycles	106	1.5	206	1.5	1,476	5.1	1,788	3.6
Cameras	95	1.4	412	3.1	889	3.1	1,396	2.8
Checks; Money Orders; Coins	4,389	63.4	1,693	12.6	5,172	17.9	11,254	22.9
Clothing	192	2.8	567	4.2	2,931	10.2	3,690	7.5
Construction Equipment	4	0.1	637	4.7	1,067	3.7	1,708	3.5
Firearms	18	0.3	75	0.6	116	0.4	209	0.4
Furniture; House Fixtures	3	0.04	306	2.3	199	0.7	508	1.0
Groceries	61	0.9	406	3.0	962	3.3	1,429	2.9
Jewelry	530	7.7	865	6.4	659	2.3	2,054	4.2
Office Equipment	11	0.2	473	3.5	657	2.3	1,141	2.3
Purse; Briefcases	362	5.2	90	0.7	1,460	5.1	1,912	3.9
Radio; TV; Stereo	150	2.2	3,351	24.9	2,490	8.6	5,991	12.2
Other	997	14.4	4,281	31.8	4,425	15.4	9,703	19.7
TOTAL	6,920	100.2	13,452	100.0	28,819	100.0	49,191	100.0

SOURCE: Metropolitan Police Department "Offenses Reported Under Uniform Crime Reporting Program," February 19, 1980.
PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis

Table 14

Value of Property Stolen and Recovered for Reported Crime Index Offenses in the District of Columbia, Calendar Year 1979[a]

	Crime Index Total	Violent Crime Total	Property Crime Total	Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny-Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson
Number of Offenses	56,721	10,553	46,168	180	489	6,920	2,964	13,452	28,819	3,606	291
Value Stolen	16,770,973	1,175,830	15,595,143	7	20,333	1,155,155	335	5,482,858	4,859,761	5,252,524	-
Value Recovered	3,202,426	142,530	3,059,896	0	9,272	133,149	109	317,274	232,040	2,510,582	-
Percent Recovered	19.1	12.12	19.6	0	45.6	11.5	32.5	5.8	4.8	47.8	-
Net Loss	$13,568,247	$1,033,000	$12,535,247	$ 7	$10,761	$1,022,006	$ 226	$5,165,584	$4,627,721	$2,741,942	-

[a] Arson was not included in calculations for Value of Property Stolen and recovered since it was classified as a Crime Index in 1979 and data collection is not complete.

SOURCE: Metropolitan Police Department "Offenses Reported Under Uniform Crime Reporting Program," February 19, 1980.
PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis

Table 15

Number and Percent of Reported Violent Crime by Type of Weapon in the District of Columbia, Calendar Year 1979

Type of Weapon[a]	Violent Crime Total		Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter		Forcible Rape		Robbery		Aggravated Assault	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Handgun	3,428	32.7	78	43.3	56	13.8	2,521	36.4	773	26.1
Rifle	109	1.0	3	1.7	0	0.0	26	0.4	80	2.7
Other Gun	274	2.6	7	3.9	2	0.5	178	2.6	87	2.9
Knife or Cutting Instrument	1,419	13.6	45	25.0	83	20.4	442	6.4	849	28.6
Bodily Force or Weapon Unknown	3,848	36.7	36	20.0	239	58.7	3,309	47.8	264	8.9
Other Object	1,393	13.3	11	6.1	27	6.6	444	6.4	911	30.7
TOTAL	10,471	100.0	180	100.0	407	100.0	6,920	100.0	2,964	99.9

[a] The following classification was used: Handgun - pressure gun, revolver or pistol, .45, .32, .38, and .22 caliber pistol; Rifle - air rifle and rifle; Other Gun - shot gun, machine gun, sawed-off shotgun; Knife or Cutting Instrument - axe, cleaver, fork, hatchet, ice pick, knife; Bodily Force or Weapon Unknown - hands, fists, teeth, etc., no weapon seen, and weapon unknown; Other Object - can opener, baton, blackjack, blunt instrument, bottle, brass knuckles, bricks, clubs, fire, flat iron, fountain pen, gas gun, hammer, hot water, iron pipe, lamp, ash tray, shovel, stick, stone, toy, glass, chair, dish.

SOURCES: Murder and non-negligent manslaughter, robbery and aggravated assault: Metropolitan Police Department, "Property Attacked, Method, Weapon, Property Stolen," February 19, 1980. Forcible rape: Metropolitan Police Department, unpublished data.
PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis

Table 16

Number of Reported Offenses, Adult Arrests, and Juvenile Arrests for Part II Crimes in the District of Columbia, Calendar Year 1979

Type of Offense	Number of Offenses	Number of Adult Arrests	Number of Juvenile Arrests
Assault[a]	1,858	936	215
Forgery and Counterfeiting	893	358	32
Fraud	654	293	14
Embezzlement	241	147	6
Stolen Property	292	315	81
Vandalism	4,671	587	176
Weapons	786	1,088	62
Prostitution	1,490	1,203	46
Sex Offenses	556	208	67
Drug Laws	3,443	3,915	335
Gambling	129	905	9
Offenses Against Family	62	37	1
Liquor Laws	102	443	0
Drunkenness	0	12	0
Disorderly Conduct	9	7,018	149
Vagrancy	5	24	0
Fugitive From Justice	1,574	4,503	13
Other	2,019	4,109	147
TOTAL	18,784	26,101	1,353

[a] This category includes assaults not classified as Aggravated Assault.

SOURCES: Offenses: Metropolitan Police Department, "Offenses Reported Under Uniform Crime Reporting Program," February 19, 1980; Arrests: Metropolitan Police Department, unpublished data.
PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis

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Table 17

Number of Arrests for Crime Index Offenses in the District of Columbia, Calendar Years 1971-1979

Years	Crime Index Total	Violent Crime Total	Property Crime Total	Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter[a]	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny-Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson
1971	12,833	5,592	7,291	229	311	2,712	2,340	2,755	3,430	1,106	-
1972	13,592	6,112	7,480	260	455	2,631	2,766	2,818	3,574	1,088	-
1973	12,524	5,676	6,848	244	336	2,592	2,504	2,364	3,390	1,094	-
1974	14,253	5,632	8,621	312	323	2,890	2,107	3,527	4,223	871	-
1975	13,875	5,634	8,241	326	280	3,061	1,967	3,063	4,359	819	-
1976	12,698	5,214	7,484	239	228	2,785	1,962	2,310	4,307	867	-
1977	10,693	4,084	6,609	196	212	1,987	1,689	1,962	3,847	800	-
1978	10,697	3,579	7,118	162	180	1,722	1,515	1,992	4,101	1,025	-
1979[b]	11,932	3,891	8,041	173	199	1,832	1,687	2,235	4,503	1,233	70

[a] Data for 1971-1976 include arrests for Manslaughter by Negligence which is a Part I offense but not a Crime Index offense.

[b] Arson was classified as an Index Crime in 1979 and included in the Property Crime total and Crime Index total for 1979 only.

SOURCES: 1971-76: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis, 1978 Comprehensive Criminal Justice Plan, January 1978. 1977-1979: Metropolitan Police Department, unpublished data.
PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis

Table 18

Annual Rates of Change (in percents) of Arrests for Crime Index Offenses in the District of Columbia, Calendar Years 1971-1979[a]

Years	Crime Index Total	Violent Crime Total	Property Crime Total	Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter[b]	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny-Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson
1971-1972	5.9	9.3	2.6	13.5	46.3	-3.0	18.2	2.3	4.2	-1.6	-
1972-1973	-7.9	-7.1	-8.4	-6.2	-26.2	-1.5	-9.5	-16.1	-5.1	0.6	-
1973-1974	13.8	-0.8	25.9	27.9	-3.9	11.5	-15.9	49.2	24.6	-20.4	-
1974-1975	-2.7	0.0	-4.4	4.5	-13.3	5.9	-6.6	-13.2	3.2	-6.0	-
1975-1976	-8.5	-7.5	-9.2	-26.7	-18.6	-9.0	-0.3	-24.6	-1.2	5.9	-
1976-1977	-15.8	-21.7	-11.7	-18.0	-7.0	-28.7	-13.9	-15.1	-10.7	-7.7	-
1977-1978	0.0	-12.4	7.7	-17.3	-15.1	-13.3	-10.3	1.5	6.6	28.1	-
1978-1979	10.9	8.7	12.0	6.8	10.6	6.4	11.4	12.2	9.8	20.3	-
1971-1979	-7.6	-30.4	9.3	-24.5	-36.0	-32.4	-27.9	-18.9	31.3	11.5	-
1975-1979	-14.5	-30.9	-3.3	-46.9	-28.9	-40.2	-14.2	-27.0	3.3	50.5	-

[a] Arson was not included in any calculations of rates of change for comparisons with 1979, since it was classified as a Crime Index offense in 1979 but not in previous years.

[b] Data for 1971-1976 include arrests for Manslaughter by Negligence which is a Part I offense but not a Crime Index offense.

SOURCES: 1971-76: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis, 1978 Comprehensive Criminal Justice Plan, January 1978. 1977-79: Metropolitan Police Department, unpublished data.
PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis

Table 19

Number of Juveniles Arrested for Crime Index Offenses in the District of Columbia, Calendar Years 1971-1979

Year	Crime Index Total	Violent Crime Total	Property Crime Total	Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter[a]	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny-Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson
1971	3,750	1,208	2,542	17	88	827	276	1,084	971	487	-
1972	3,752	1,123	2,629	19	122	669	313	1,031	1,134	464	-
1973	3,651	1,039	2,612	9	50	742	238	1,075	1,080	457	-
1974	3,688	984	2,704	20	76	757	131	1,424	1,023	257	-
1975	3,997	1,371	2,626	26	34	1,096	215	1,279	1,082	265	-
1976	3,752	1,340	2,412	22	38	1,016	264	1,084	1,072	256	-
1977	3,322	988	2,334	22	61	646	259	915	1,115	304	-
1978	3,568	916	2,652	16	27	601	272	1,003	1,261	388	-
1979[b]	3,280	863	2,417	15	26	601	221	859	1,130	407	21

[a] Data for 1971-1976 include arrests for Manslaughter by Negligence which is a Part I offense but not a Crime Index offense.

[b] Arson was classified as an Index Crime in 1979 and is included in the Property Crime total and Crime Index total for 1979 only.

SOURCES: 1971-76: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis, 1978 Comprehensive Criminal Justice Plan, January 1978. 1977-79: Metropolitan Police Department, unpublished data.
PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis

Table 20

Annual Rates of Change (in percents) of Juvenile Arrests for Crime Index Offenses in the District of Columbia, Calendar Years 1971-1979[a]

Years	Crime Index Total	Violent Crime Total	Property Crime Total	Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter[b]	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny-Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson
1971-72	0.1	-7.0	3.4	11.8	38.6	-19.1	13.4	-4.9	16.8	-4.7	-
1972-73	-2.7	-7.5	-0.7	-52.6	-59.0	10.9	-24.0	4.3	-4.8	-1.5	-
1973-74	1.0	-5.3	3.5	122.2	52.0	2.0	-45.0	32.5	-5.3	-43.8	-
1974-75	8.4	39.3	-2.9	30.0	-55.3	44.8	64.1	-10.2	5.8	3.1	-
1975-76	-6.1	-2.3	-8.2	-15.4	11.8	-7.3	22.8	-15.2	-0.9	-3.4	-
1976-77	-11.5	-26.3	-3.2	0.0	60.5	-36.4	-1.9	-15.6	4.0	18.8	-
1977-78	7.4	-7.3	13.6	-27.3	-55.7	-7.0	5.0	9.6	13.1	27.6	-
1978-79	-8.7	-5.8	-9.7	-6.3	-3.7	0.0	-18.8	-14.4	-10.4	4.9	-
1971-79	-13.1	-28.6	-5.7	-11.8	-70.5	-27.3	-19.9	-20.8	16.4	-16.4	-
1975-79	-18.5	-37.1	-8.8	-42.3	-23.5	-45.2	2.8	-32.8	4.4	53.6	-

[a] Arson was not included in any calculations of rates of change for comparisons with 1979, since it was classified as a Crime Index offense in 1979 but not in previous years.

[b] Data for 1971-1976 include arrests for Manslaughter by Negligence which is a Part I offense but not a Crime Index offense.

SOURCES: 1971-76: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis, 1978 Comprehensive Criminal Justice Plan, January 1978. 1977-79: Metropolitan Police Department, unpublished data.
PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis

Table 21

Number of Adults Arrested for Crime Index Offenses in the District of Columbia, Calendar Years 1971-1979

Year	Crime Index Total	Violent Crime Total	Property Crime Total	Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter[a]	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny-Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson
1971	9,133	4,384	4,749	212	223	1,885	2,064	1,671	2,459	619	-
1972	9,840	4,989	4,851	241	333	1,962	2,453	1,787	2,440	624	-
1973	8,873	4,637	4,236	235	286	1,850	2,266	1,289	2,310	637	-
1974	10,565	4,648	5,917	292	247	2,133	1,976	2,103	3,200	614	-
1975	9,878	4,263	5,615	300	246	1,965	1,752	1,784	3,277	554	-
1976	8,946	3,874	5,072	217	190	1,769	1,698	1,226	3,235	611	-
1977	7,371	3,096	4,275	174	151	1,341	1,430	1,047	2,732	496	-
1978	7,129	2,663	4,466	146	153	1,121	1,243	989	2,840	637	-
1979[b]	8,652	3,028	5,624	158	173	1,231	1,466	1,376	3,373	826	49

[a] Data for 1971-1976 include arrests for Manslaughter by Negligence which is a Part I offense but not a Crime Index offense.

[b] Arson was classified as an Index Crime in 1979 and is included in the Property Crime total and Crime Index total for 1979 only.

SOURCES: 1971-76: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis, 1978 Comprehensive Criminal Justice Plan, January 1978. 1977-79: Metropolitan Police Department, unpublished data.
PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis

Table 22

Annual Rates of Change (in percents) of Adult Arrests for Crime Index Offenses in the District of Columbia, Calendar Years 1971-1979[a]

Years	Crime Index Total	Violent Crime Total	Property Crime Total	Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter[b]	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny-Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson
1971-72	7.7	13.8	2.2	13.7	49.3	4.1	18.9	6.9	-0.8	0.8	-
1972-73	-9.8	-7.1	-12.7	-2.5	-14.1	-5.7	-7.6	-27.9	-5.3	2.1	-
1973-74	19.1	0.2	39.7	24.3	-13.6	15.3	-12.8	63.1	38.5	-3.6	-
1974-75	-6.5	-8.3	-5.1	2.7	-0.4	-7.9	-11.3	-15.2	2.4	-9.8	-
1975-76	-9.4	-9.1	-9.7	-27.7	-22.8	-10.0	-3.1	-31.3	-1.3	10.3	-
1976-77	-17.6	-20.1	-15.7	-19.8	-20.5	-24.2	-15.8	-14.6	-15.5	-18.8	-
1977-78	-3.3	-14.0	4.5	-16.1	1.3	-16.4	-13.1	-5.5	4.0	28.4	-
1978-79	20.7	13.7	24.8	8.2	13.1	9.8	17.9	39.1	18.8	29.7	-
1971-79	-5.8	-30.9	17.4	-25.5	-22.4	-34.7	-29.0	-17.7	37.2	33.4	-
1975-79	-12.9	-29.0	-0.7	-47.3	-29.7	-37.4	-16.3	-22.9	2.9	49.1	-

[a] Arson was not included in any calculations of rates of change for comparisons with 1979, since it was classified as a Crime Index offense in 1979 but not in previous years.

[b] Data for 1971-1976 include arrests for Manslaughter by Negligence which is a Part I offense.

SOURCES: 1971-76: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis, 1978 Comprehensive Criminal Justice Plan, January 1978. 1977-79: Metropolitan Police Department, unpublished data.
PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis

Table 23

Number of Juveniles Arrested for Crime Index Offenses by Color of Arrestee and Police District of Officer in the District of Columbia, Calendar Year 1979

Color and Police District	Crime Index Total	Violent Crime Total	Property Crime Total	Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny-Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson
White											
1	11	6	5	0	0	1	5	1	1	3	0
2	26	4	22	0	0	0	4	12	8	2	0
3	4	1	3	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	0
4	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
5	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0
6	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
7	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0
TOTAL	51	11	40	0	0	2	9	18	13	9	0
Nonwhite											
1	792	169	623	0	4	143	22	159	402	62	0
2	259	49	210	0	0	44	5	36	162	10	2
3	240	59	181	4	2	34	19	53	91	34	3
4	382	102	280	0	5	67	30	122	110	47	1
5	491	143	348	5	9	102	27	143	124	80	1
6	418	133	285	1	1	83	48	121	83	77	4
7	647	197	450	5	5	126	61	207	145	88	10
TOTAL	3,229	852	2,377	15	26	599	212	841	1,117	398	21
GRAND TOTAL	3,280	863	2,417	15	26	601	221	859	1,130	407	21

SOURCE: Metropolitan Police Department, unpublished data.
PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis

Table 24

Number of Adults Arrested for Crime Index Offenses by Color of Arrestee and Police District of Officer in the District of Columbia, Calendar Year 1979

Color and Police District	Crime Index Total	Violent Crime Total	Property Crime Total	Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny-Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson
White											
1	120	33	87	1	1	14	17	11	69	7	0
2	371	65	306	1	1	23	40	66	222	16	2
3	92	36	56	0	2	8	26	11	35	10	0
4	34	19	15	0	0	3	16	4	11	0	0
5	20	4	16	0	0	0	4	8	6	2	0
6	5	-	5	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	0
7	17	5	12	1	0	1	3	3	8	0	1
Other[a]	54	15	39	2	1	8	4	8	18	12	1
TOTAL	713	177	536	5	5	57	110	111	372	49	4
Nonwhite											
1	1,757	474	1,283	2	14	212	246	224	893	159	7
2	796	100	696	0	4	69	27	175	488	33	0
3	1,152	452	700	12	16	197	227	192	419	86	3
4	839	292	547	10	20	87	175	160	323	61	3
5	902	357	545	9	21	117	210	184	258	98	5
6	630	287	343	9	21	100	157	102	166	71	4
7	913	373	540	18	17	111	227	133	280	117	10
Other[a]	950	516	434	93	55	281	87	95	174	152	13
TOTAL	7,939	2,851	5,088	153	168	1,174	1,356	1,265	3,001	777	45
GRAND TOTAL	8,652	3,028	5,624	158	173	1,231	1,466	1,376	3,373	826	49

[a] This category includes the following police units: Central Investigation Division, Traffic Division, Youth Division, Special Operations Division, Inspectional Services Division, and Other.

SOURCE: Metropolitan Police Department, unpublished data.
PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis

Table 25

Number of Juveniles and Adults Arrested for Crime Index Offenses by Sex and Age in the District of Columbia, Calendar Year 1979

Sex and Age	Crime Index Total	Violent Crime Total	Property Crime Total	Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny-Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson
Male											
7-10	69	10	59	0	1	6	3	34	20	1	4
11-14	904	213	691	0	11	151	51	275	330	79	7
15-19[a]	3,407	992	2,415	35	42	706	209	797	1,107	504	7
20-24	2,396	809	1,587	29	47	458	275	466	837	273	11
25-29	1,599	526	1,073	28	39	217	242	294	621	147	11
30-34	864	340	524	25	37	93	185	121	342	59	2
35-39	474	202	272	9	8	39	146	64	169	33	6
40-44	293	138	155	8	8	18	104	34	108	10	3
45-49	195	84	111	5	0	12	67	23	75	13	0
50-54	110	62	48	6	2	8	46	9	36	3	0
55-59	79	45	34	4	3	4	34	4	24	6	0
60-64	33	21	12	0	0	2	19	2	9	1	0
65+	49	35	14	4	0	2	29	2	11	0	1
Unknown	22	6	16	0	0	4	2	4	8	4	0
TOTAL	10,494	3,483	7,011	153	198	1,720	1,412	2,129	3,697	1,133	52
Female											
7-10	5	0	5	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	0
11-14	106	42	64	0	1	17	24	23	35	3	3
15-19[b]	292	70	222	3	0	24	43	22	161	36	3
20-24	338	94	244	5	0	35	54	15	201	27	1
25-29	321	88	233	9	0	29	50	22	187	22	2
30-34	159	38	121	0	0	4	34	12	94	9	6
35-39	67	24	43	1	0	1	22	1	38	3	1
40-44	54	22	32	0	0	0	22	1	31	0	0
45-49	38	11	27	2	0	1	8	5	21	0	1
50-54	22	7	15	0	0	1	6	2	13	0	0
55-59	16	7	9	0	0	0	7	1	7	0	1
60-64	10	4	6	0	0	0	4	0	6	0	0
65+	7	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0
Unknown	3	1	2	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0
TOTAL	1,438	408	1,030	20	1	112	275	106	806	100	18
GRAND TOTAL	11,932	3,891	8,041	173	199	1,832	1,687	2,235	4,503	1,233	70

[a] This category contains twelve males aged 18-20 arrested as juveniles and prosecuted under the Youth Corrections Act.

[b] This category contains two females aged 18-20 arrested as juveniles and prosecuted under the Youth Corrections Act.

SOURCE: Metropolitan Police Department, unpublished data.
PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis

Table 26

Number of Juveniles and Adults Aged 15 to 24 Arrested for Crime Index Offenses by Sex and Age in the District of Columbia, Calendar Year 1979

Sex and Age	Crime Index Total	Violent Crime Total	Property Crime Total	Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny-Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson
Male											
15	796	188	608	3	3	145	37	213	285	107	3
16	729	212	517	6	5	149	52	178	218	120	1
17	511	157	354	6	5	116	30	120	154	79	1
18	767	234	533	7	13	165	49	154	267	110	2
19	592	199	393	13	16	130	40	130	177	86	0
20	545	195	350	7	12	117	59	92	172	82	4
21	602	209	393	9	11	122	67	120	213	57	3
22	450	143	307	5	4	82	52	97	160	47	3
23	392	122	270	5	7	65	45	83	142	45	0
24	407	140	267	3	13	72	52	74	150	42	1
Unknown[a]	12	2	10	0	0	1	1	2	6	2	0
TOTAL	5,803	1,801	4,002	64	89	1,164	484	1,263	1,944	777	18
Female											
15	66	19	47	0	0	9	10	9	29	7	2
16	41	7	34	0	0	3	4	2	27	5	0
17	39	13	26	0	0	4	9	2	20	4	0
18	79	19	60	1	0	6	12	5	47	8	0
19	65	12	53	2	0	2	8	4	36	12	1
20	57	13	44	1	0	6	6	1	36	7	0
21	97	23	74	0	0	9	14	4	57	12	1
22	59	20	39	2	0	6	12	3	34	2	0
23	65	24	41	1	0	9	14	2	35	4	0
24	60	14	46	1	0	5	8	5	39	2	0
Unknown[a]	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
TOTAL	630	164	466	8	0	59	97	37	362	63	4

[a] The unknown age category contains persons aged 18-20 arrested as juveniles and prosecuted under the Youth Corrections Act.

SOURCE: Metropolitan Police Department, unpublished data.
PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis

Table 27

Number of Juveniles Arrested for Crime Index Offenses by Sex and Color in the District of Columbia, Calendar Year 1979

Sex and Color	Crime Index Total	Violent Crime Total	Property Crime Total	Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny-Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson
Male											
White	46	11	35	0	0	2	9	17	9	9	0
Nonwhite	2,975	771	2,204	15	25	566	165	805	1,004	379	16
Female											
White	5	0	5	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	0
Nonwhite	254	81	173	0	1	33	47	36	113	19	5
TOTAL	3,280	863	2,417	15	26	601	221	859	1,130	407	21
Sex											
Male	3,021	782	2,239	15	25	568	174	822	1,013	388	16
Female	259	81	178	0	1	33	47	37	117	19	5
Color											
White	51	11	40	0	0	2	9	18	13	9	0
Nonwhite	3,229	852	2,377	15	26	599	212	841	1,117	398	21
TOTAL	3,280	863	2,417	15	26	601	221	859	1,130	407	21

SOURCE: Metropolitan Police Department, unpublished data.
PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis

Table 28

Number of Adults Arrested for Crime Index Offenses by Sex and Color in the District of Columbia, Calendar Year 1979

	Crime Index Total	Violent Crime Total	Property Crime Total	Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny-Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson
Sex and Color											
Male											
White	557	162	395	5	5	48	104	102	248	43	2
Nonwhite	6,916	2,539	4,377	133	168	1,104	1,134	1,205	2,436	702	34
Female											
White	156	15	141	0	0	9	6	9	124	6	2
Nonwhite	1,023	312	711	20	0	70	222	60	565	75	11
TOTAL	8,652	3,028	5,624	158	173	1,231	1,466	1,376	3,373	826	49
Sex											
Male	7,473	2,701	4,772	138	173	1,152	1,238	1,307	2,684	745	36
Female	1,179	327	852	20	0	79	228	69	689	81	13
Color											
White	713	177	536	5	5	57	110	111	372	49	4
Nonwhite	7,939	2,851	5,088	153	168	1,174	1,356	1,265	3,001	777	45
TOTAL	8,652	3,028	5,624	158	173	1,231	1,466	1,376	3,373	826	49

SOURCE: Metropolitan Police Department, unpublished data.
PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis

APPENDIX C

CRIME STATISTICS FOR CENSUS TRACT 58

Table 1

Median and Maximum Values of Reported Crime Index Offenses in 150 Census Tracts and the Number in Census Tract 58 and the District of Columbia, Calendar Year 1979

	Crime Index Total	Violent Crime Total	Property Crime Total	Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny-Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson
Median	340	63	263	1	3	40	16	83	149	21	1
Maximum	3,235	482	2,753	6	13	404	88	345	2,212	192	20
Census Tract 58	3,235	482	2,753	1	8	404	69	345	2,212	192	4
District of Columbia	56,721	10,553	46,168	180	489	6,920	2,964	13,452	28,819	3,606	291

SOURCE: Metropolitan Police Department, unpublished data obtained from computerized records on April 3, 1980. Metropolitan Police Department, "Offenses Reported Under Uniform Crime Reporting Program," February 19, 1980.

PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis

Table 2

Number and Percent of Reported Crime Index Offenses by Month in Census Tract 58 of the District of Columbia, Calendar Year 1979

Month		Crime Index Total	Violent Crime Total	Property Crime Total	Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny-Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson
January	n	249.0	38.0	211.0	0.0	1.0	34.0	3.0	35.0	164.0	11.1	1.0
	%	7.7	7.7	7.7	0.0	11.1	8.2	4.5	10.2	7.4	5.4	33.3
February	n	224.0	30.0	194.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	5.0	28.0	146.0	20.0	0.0
	%	6.9	6.1	7.0	0.0	0.0	6.0	7.5	8.2	6.6	9.8	0.0
March	n	277.0	31.0	246.0	0.0	0.0	22.0	9.0	22.0	206.0	17.0	1.0
	%	8.5	6.3	8.9	0.0	0.0	5.3	13.4	6.4	9.4	8.3	33.3
April	n	263.0	24.0	239.0	0.0	1.0	20.0	3.0	29.0	182.0	28.0	0.0
	%	8.1	4.9	8.7	0.0	11.1	4.8	4.5	8.5	8.3	13.7	0.0
May	n	290.0	48.0	242.0	0.0	2.0	44.0	2.0	21.0	208.0	13.0	0.0
	%	8.9	9.7	8.8	0.0	22.2	10.6	3.0	6.1	9.4	6.3	0.0
June	n	329.0	51.0	278.0	0.0	2.0	46.0	3.0	28.0	233.0	17.0	0.0
	%	10.1	10.3	10.1	0.0	22.2	11.1	4.5	8.2	10.6	8.3	0.0
July	n	264.0	49.0	215.0	0.0	0.0	41.0	8.0	27.0	169.0	18.0	1.0
	%	8.1	9.9	7.8	0.0	0.0	9.9	11.9	7.9	7.7	8.8	33.3
August	n	282.0	53.0	229.0	1.0	0.0	47.0	5.0	21.0	187.0	21.0	0.0
	%	8.7	10.8	8.3	100.0	0.0	11.3	7.5	6.1	8.5	10.2	0.0
September	n	240.0	39.0	201.0	0.0	0.0	30.0	9.0	29.0	163.0	9.0	0.0
	%	7.4	7.9	7.3	0.0	0.0	7.2	13.4	8.5	7.4	4.4	0.0
October	n	272.0	46.0	226.0	0.0	2.0	38.0	6.0	29.0	180.0	17.0	0.0
	%	8.4	9.3	8.2	0.0	22.2	9.1	9.0	8.5	8.2	8.3	0.0
November	n	259.0	40.0	219.0	0.0	0.0	36.0	4.0	43.0	165.0	11.0	0.0
	%	8.0	8.1	8.0	0.0	0.0	8.7	6.0	12.5	7.5	5.4	0.0
December	n	297.0	44.0	253.0	0.0	1.0	33.0	10.0	31.0	199.0	23.0	0.0
	%	9.1	8.9	9.2	0.0	11.1	7.9	14.9	9.0	9.0	11.2	0.0
TOTAL		3,246.0	493.0	2,753.0	1.0	9.0	416.0	67.0	343.0	2,202.0	205.0	3.0

SOURCE: Metropolitan Police Department, unpublished data obtained from computerized records on February 21, 1980.

PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis

Table 3

Number and Percent of Reported Crime Index Offenses by Day in Census Tract 58 of the District of Columbia, Calendar Year 1979

Day		Crime Index Total	Violent Crime Total	Property Crime Total	Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny-Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson
Monday	n	491.0	80.0	411.0	0.0	1.0	68.0	11.0	48.0	328.0	35.0	0.0
	%	15.1	16.2	14.9	0.0	11.1	16.3	16.4	14.0	14.9	17.1	0.0
Tuesday	n	448.0	55.0	393.0	0.0	3.0	45.0	7.0	39.0	322.0	32.0	0.0
	%	13.8	11.2	14.3	0.0	33.3	10.8	10.4	11.4	14.6	15.6	0.0
Wednesday	n	493.0	65.0	428.0	0.0	0.0	60.0	5.0	49.0	345.0	33.0	1.0
	%	15.2	13.2	15.5	0.0	0.0	14.4	7.5	14.3	15.7	16.1	33.3
Thursday	n	515.0	62.0	453.0	0.0	1.0	54.0	7.0	46.0	375.0	31.0	1.0
	%	15.9	12.6	16.5	0.0	11.1	13.0	10.4	13.4	17.0	15.1	33.3
Friday	n	582.0	82.0	500.0	1.0	2.0	62.0	17.0	73.0	383.0	43.0	1.0
	%	17.9	16.6	18.2	100.0	22.2	14.9	25.4	21.3	17.4	21.0	33.3
Saturday	n	441.0	81.0	360.0	0.0	1.0	71.0	9.0	56.0	292.0	12.0	0.0
	%	13.6	16.4	13.1	0.0	11.1	17.1	13.4	16.3	13.3	5.9	0.0
Sunday	n	276.0	68.0	208.0	0.0	1.0	56.0	11.0	32.0	157.0	19.0	0.0
	%	8.5	13.8	7.6	0.0	11.1	13.5	16.4	9.3	7.1	9.3	0.0
TOTAL		3,246.0	493.0	2,753.0	1.0	9.0	416.0	67.0	343.0	2,202.0	205.0	3.0

SOURCE: Metropolitan Police Department, unpublished data obtained from computerized records on February 21, 1980.

PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis

Table 4

Number and Percent of Reported Crime Index Offenses by Time of Occurrence in Census Tract 58 of the District of Columbia, Calendar Year 1979

Time		Crime Index Total	Violent Crime Total	Property Crime Total	Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny-Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson
1:31am to 4:30am	n	150.0	61.0	89.0	0.0	2.0	47.0	12.0	44.0	35.0	10.0	0.0
	%	4.7	12.4	3.3	0.0	22.2	11.3	18.2	12.9	1.6	4.9	0.0
4:31am to 7:30am	n	98.0	25.0	73.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	5.0	26.0	36.0	10.0	1.0
	%	3.1	5.1	2.7	0.0	0.0	4.8	7.6	7.6	1.7	4.9	33.3
7:31am to 10:30am	n	287.0	18.0	269.0	0.0	0.0	16.0	2.0	24.0	186.0	59.0	0.0
	%	9.0	3.7	9.9	0.0	0.0	3.9	3.0	7.0	8.6	28.8	0.0
10:31am to 1:30pm	n	556.0	59.0	497.0	0.0	0.0	49.0	10.0	19.0	443.0	34.0	1.0
	%	17.4	12.0	18.3	0.0	0.0	11.8	15.2	5.6	20.5	16.6	33.3
1:31pm to 4:30pm	n	797.0	79.0	718.0	0.0	1.0	71.0	7.0	47.0	643.0	27.0	1.0
	%	24.9	16.1	26.5	0.0	11.1	17.1	10.6	13.8	29.8	13.2	33.3
4:31pm to 7:30pm	n	813.0	85.0	728.0	0.0	2.0	71.0	12.0	102.0	589.0	37.0	0.0
	%	25.4	17.3	26.9	0.0	22.2	17.1	18.2	29.9	27.3	18.0	0.0
7:31pm to 10:30pm	n	278.0	70.0	208.0	1.0	2.0	60.0	7.0	42.0	151.0	15.0	0.0
	%	8.7	14.3	7.7	100.0	22.2	14.5	10.6	12.3	7.0	7.3	0.0
10:31pm to 1:30am	n	221.0	94.0	127.0	0.0	2.0	81.0	11.0	37.0	77.0	13.0	0.0
	%	6.9	19.1	4.7	0.0	22.2	19.5	16.7	10.9	3.6	6.3	0.0
TOTAL		3,200.0	491.0	2,709.0	1.0	9.0	415.0	66.0	341.0	2,160.0	205.0	3.0

SOURCE: Metropolitan Police Department, unpublished data obtained from computerized records on February 21, 1980.

PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis

Table 5

Number and Percent of Reported Crime Index Offenses by Age of Complainant in Census Tract 58 of the District of Columbia, Calendar Year 1979

Age		Crime Index Total	Violent Crime Total	Property Crime Total	Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny-Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson
19 and Under	n	57.0	49.0	8.0	0.0	2.0	42.0	5.0	-	8.0	-	-
	%	11.8	13.7	6.5	0.0	25.0	14.3	8.9	-	6.5	-	-
20-29	n	142.0	112.0	30.0	0.0	3.0	83.0	26.0	-	30.0	-	-
	%	29.5	31.8	24.2	0.0	37.5	28.3	46.4	-	24.2	-	-
30-39	n	86.0	71.0	15.0	0.0	2.0	54.0	15.0	-	15.0	-	-
	%	17.8	19.8	12.1	0.0	25.0	18.4	26.8	-	12.1	-	-
40-49	n	57.0	46.0	11.0	1.0	1.0	39.0	5.0	-	11.0	-	-
	%	11.8	12.8	8.9	100.0	12.5	13.3	8.9	-	8.9	-	-
50-59	n	68.0	45.0	23.0	0.0	0.0	41.0	4.0	-	23.0	-	-
	%	14.1	12.6	18.5	0.0	0.0	14.0	7.1	-	18.5	-	-
60-69	n	42.0	20.0	22.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	0.0	-	22.0	-	-
	%	8.7	5.6	17.7	0.0	0.0	6.8	0.0	-	17.7	-	-
70 and Above	n	30.0	15.0	15.0	0.0	0.0	14.0	1.0	-	15.0	-	-
	%	6.2	4.2	12.1	0.0	0.0	4.8	1.8	-	12.1	-	-
TOTAL		482.0	358.0	124.0	1.0	8.0	293.0	56.0	-	124.0	-	-

SOURCE: Metropolitan Police Department, unpublished data obtained from computerized records on February 21, 1980.

PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis

Table 6

Number and Percent of Reported Crime Index Offenses by Sex of Complainant in Census Tract 58 of the District of Columbia, Calendar Year 1979

Sex		Crime Index Total	Violent Crime Total	Property Crime Total	Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny-Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson
Male	n	379.0	319.0	60.0	1.0	0.0	265.0	53.0	-	60.0	-	-
	%	70.2	82.0	39.7	100.0	0.0	84.9	79.1	-	39.7	-	-
Female	n	161.0	70.0	91.0	0.0	9.0	47.0	14.0	-	91.0	-	-
	%	29.8	18.0	60.3	0.0	100.0	15.1	20.9	-	60.3	-	-
TOTAL		540.0	389.0	151.0	1.0	9.0	312.0	67.0	-	151.0	-	-

SOURCE: Metropolitan Police Department, unpublished data obtained from computerized records on February 21, 1980.

PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis

Table 7

Number and Percent of Reported Crime Index Offenses by Race of Complainant in Census Tract 58 of the District of Collumbia, Calendar Year 1979

Race		Crime Index Total	Violent Crime Total	Property Crime Total	Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny-Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson
Nonwhite	n	193.0	152.0	41.0	1.0	8.0	100.0	43.0	-	41.0	-	-
	%	35.7	39.0	27.3	100.0	88.9	31.9	64.2	-	27.3	-	-
White	n	347.0	238.0	109.0	0.0	1.0	213.0	24.0	-	109.0	-	-
	%	64.3	61.0	72.7	0.0	11.1	68.1	35.8	-	72.7	-	-
TOTAL		540.0	390.0	150.0	1.0	9.0	313.0	67.0	-	150.0	-	-

SOURCE: Metropolitan Police Department, unpublished data obtained from computerized records on February 21, 1980.

PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis

Table 8

Number and Percent of Reported Crime Index Offenses by Residential Location of Complainant in Census Tract 58 of the District of Columbia, Calendar Year 1979

Complainant's Place of Residence		Crime Index Total	Violent Crime Total	Property Crime Total	Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny-Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson
District of Columbia	n	2,301.0	348.0	1,953.0	1.0	8.0	292.0	47.0	319.0	1,547.0	84.0	3.0
	%	70.9	70.6	70.9	100.0	88.9	70.2	70.1	93.0	70.3	41.0	100.0
Virginia	n	277.0	40.0	237.0	0.0	1.0	32.0	7.0	3.0	195.0	39.0	-
	%	8.5	8.1	8.6	0.0	11.1	7.7	10.4	0.9	8.9	19.0	-
Maryland	n	422.0	47.0	375.0	0.0	0.0	35.0	12.0	6.0	296.0	73.0	-
	%	13.0	9.5	13.6	0.0	0.0	8.4	17.9	1.7	13.4	35.6	-
Other States	n	200.0	49.0	151.0	0.0	0.0	48.0	1.0	8.0	134.0	9.0	-
	%	6.2	9.9	5.5	0.0	0.0	11.5	1.5	2.3	6.1	4.4	-
Foreign Country	n	46.0	9.0	37.0	0.0	0.0	9.0	0.0	7.0	30.0	0.0	-
	%	1.4	1.8	1.3	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.0	2.0	1.4	0.0	-
TOTAL		3,246.0	493.0	2,753.0	1.0	9.0	416.0	67.0	343.0	2,202.0	205.0	3.0

SOURCE: Metropolitan Police Department, unpublished data obtained from computerized records on February 21, 1980.

PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis

Table 9

Number and Percent of Reported Crime Index Offenses by Race of Alleged Offender in Census Tract 58 of the District of Columbia, Calendar Year 1979

Race of Alleged Offender		Crime Index Total	Violent Crime Total	Property Crime Total	Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny-Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson
Nonwhite	n	485.0	355.0	130.0	-	8.0	290.0	57.0	-	130.0	-	-
	%	94.7	93.7	97.7	-	88.9	95.1	87.7	-	97.7	-	-
White	n	27.0	24.0	3.0	-	1.0	15.0	8.0	-	3.0	-	-
	%	5.3	6.3	2.3	-	11.1	4.9	12.3	-	2.3	-	-
TOTAL		512.0	379.0	133.0	-	9.0	305.0	65.0	-	133.0	-	-

SOURCE: Metropolitan Police Department, unpublished data obtained from computerized records on February 21, 1980.

PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis

Table 10

Number and Percent of Reported Crime Index Offenses by Month and Day in Census Tract 58 of the District of Columbia, Calendar Year 1979

Day		January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total
Monday	n	42.0	32.0	46.0	46.0	30.0	54.0	41.0	31.0	34.0	39.0	43.0	53.0	491.0
	%	16.9	14.3	16.6	17.5	10.3	16.4	15.5	11.0	14.2	14.3	16.6	17.8	15.1
Tuesday	n	32.0	34.0	27.0	35.0	53.0	42.0	47.0	38.0	29.0	49.0	38.0	24.0	448.0
	%	12.9	15.2	9.7	13.3	18.3	12.8	17.8	13.5	12.1	18.0	14.7	8.1	13.8
Wednesday	n	54.0	26.0	36.0	38.0	53.0	51.0	31.0	47.0	38.0	50.0	32.0	37.0	493.0
	%	21.7	11.6	13.0	14.4	18.3	15.5	11.7	16.7	15.8	18.4	12.4	12.5	15.2
Thursday	n	33.0	32.0	42.0	37.0	54.0	50.0	40.0	60.0	38.0	37.0	51.0	41.0	515.0
	%	13.3	14.3	15.2	14.1	18.6	15.2	15.2	21.3	15.8	13.6	19.7	13.8	15.9
Friday	n	37.0	40.0	70.0	42.0	41.0	65.0	36.0	56.0	33.0	51.0	46.0	65.0	582.0
	%	14.9	17.9	25.3	16.0	14.1	19.8	13.6	19.9	13.8	18.8	17.8	21.9	17.9
Saturday	n	31.0	38.0	34.0	38.0	37.0	43.0	46.0	29.0	40.0	23.0	32.0	50.0	441.0
	%	12.4	17.0	12.3	14.4	12.8	13.1	17.4	10.3	16.7	8.5	12.4	16.8	13.6
Sunday	n	20.0	22.0	22.0	27.0	22.0	24.0	23.0	21.0	28.0	23.0	17.0	27.0	276.0
	%	8.0	9.8	7.9	10.3	7.6	7.3	8.7	7.4	11.7	8.5	6.6	9.1	8.5
TOTAL	n	249.0	224.0	277.0	263.0	290.0	329.0	264.0	282.0	240.0	272.0	259.0	297.0	3,246.0
	%	100.1	100.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.1	99.9	100.1	100.1	100.1	100.2	100.0	100.0

SOURCE: Metropolitan Police Department, unpublished data obtained from computerized records on February 21, 1980.

PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis

Table

Number and Percent of Reported Crime Index Offenses by Day and Time of Occurrence
in Census Tract 58 of the District of Columbia, Calendar Year 1979

Time of Occurrence	Monday		Tuesday		Wednesday		Thursday		Friday		Saturday		Sunday		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
1:31am to 4:30am	19	3.9	12	2.7	20	4.1	19	3.7	22	3.9	28	6.4	30	11.0	150	4.7
4:31am to 7:30am	15	3.1	11	2.5	16	3.3	16	3.1	11	1.9	15	3.4	14	5.1	98	3.1
7:31am to 10:30am	60	12.4	46	10.4	55	11.5	35	6.9	56	9.8	21	4.8	14	5.1	287	9.0
10:31am to 1:30pm	90	18.7	79	17.8	87	17.8	99	19.5	98	17.2	63	14.4	40	14.7	556	17.4
1:31pm to 4:30pm	110	22.8	112	25.3	125	25.6	131	25.8	135	23.7	117	26.8	67	24.6	797	24.9
4:31pm to 7:30pm	129	26.8	132	29.8	113	23.2	122	24.0	164	28.8	118	27.0	35	12.9	813	25.4
7:31pm to 10:30pm	36	7.5	26	5.9	38	7.8	52	10.2	48	8.4	41	9.4	37	13.6	278	8.7
10:31pm to 1:30am	23	4.8	25	5.6	34	7.0	34	6.7	36	6.3	34	7.8	35	12.9	221	6.9
TOTAL	482	100.0	443	100.0	488	100.1	508	99.9	570	100.0	437	100.0	272	99.9	3,200	100.0

SOURCE: Metropolitan Police Department, unpublished data obtained from computerized records on February 21, 1980.

PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis

Table 12

Number and Percent of Reported Crime Index Offenses by Residence of Complainant and Day in Census Tract 58 of the District of Columbia, Calendar Year 1979

Day	District of Columbia		Virginia		Maryland		Other States		Foreign or Unknown		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Monday	343	14.9	48	17.3	67	15.9	27	13.5	6	13.0	491	15.1
Tuesday	338	14.7	29	10.5	49	11.6	26	13.0	6	13.0	448	13.8
Wednesday	355	15.4	44	15.9	65	15.4	23	11.5	6	13.0	493	15.2
Thursday	353	15.3	43	15.5	82	19.4	32	16.0	5	10.9	515	15.9
Friday	421	18.3	51	18.4	87	20.6	17	8.5	6	13.0	582	17.9
Saturday	334	14.5	29	10.5	29	6.9	38	19.0	11	23.9	441	13.6
Sunday	157	6.8	33	11.9	43	10.2	37	18.5	6	13.0	276	8.5
TOTAL	2,301	100.0	277	100.0	422	100.0	200	100.0	46	99.8	3,246	100.1

SOURCE: Metropolitan Police Department, unpublished data obtained from computerized records on February 21, 1980.

PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis

Table 13

Number and Percent of Reported Crime Index Offenses by Sex of Complainant and Time of Occurrence for Census Tract 58 of the District of Columbia, Calendar Year 1979

	Male		Female		Total	
Time	n	%	n	%	n	%
1:31am to 4:30am	61	16.2	7	4.3	68	12.7
4:31am to 7:30am	20	5.3	4	2.5	24	4.5
7:31am to 10:30am	11	2.9	7	4.3	18	3.4
10:31am to 1:30pm	34	9.0	30	18.6	64	11.9
1:31pm to 4:30pm	54	14.4	41	25.5	95	17.7
4:31pm to 7:30pm	59	15.7	40	24.8	99	18.4
7:31pm to 10:30pm	53	14.1	18	11.2	71	13.2
10:31pm to 1:30am	84	22.3	14	8.7	98	18.2
TOTAL	376	99.9	161	99.9	537	100.0

SOURCE: Metropolitan Police Department, unpublished data obtained from computerized records on February 21, 1980.

PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis

Table 14

Number and Percent of Reported Crime Index Offenses by Residence of Complainant and Time of Occurrence in Census Tract 58 of the District of Columbia, Calendar Year 1979

	District of Columbia		Virginia		Maryland		Other States		Foreign or Unknown		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
1:31am to 4:30am	102	4.5	18	6.6	15	3.6	13	6.5	2	4.4	150	4.7
4:31am to 7:30am	54	2.4	14	5.1	21	5.0	6	3.0	3	6.7	98	3.1
7:31am to 10:30am	144	6.4	42	15.4	73	17.4	24	12.1	4	8.9	287	9.0
10:31am to 1:30pm	435	19.2	29	10.6	68	16.2	21	10.6	3	6.7	556	17.4
1:31pm to 4:30pm	632	27.9	48	17.6	74	17.7	31	15.6	12	26.7	797	24.9
4:31pm to 7:30pm	608	26.9	60	22.0	92	22.0	41	20.6	12	26.7	813	25.4
7:31pm to 10:30pm	164	7.2	37	13.6	42	10.0	31	15.6	4	8.9	278	8.7
10:31pm to 1:30am	125	5.5	25	9.2	34	8.1	32	16.1	5	11.1	221	6.9
TOTAL	2,264	99.9	273	100.0	419	100.3	199	100.1	45	100.1	3,200	100.1

SOURCE: Metropolitan Police Department, unpublished data obtained from computerized records on February 21, 1980.

PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis

Table 15

Number and Percent of Reported Crime Index Offenses by Race and Age of Complainant in Census Tract 58 of the District of Columbia, Calendar Year 1979

	Nonwhite		White		Total	
Age	n	%	n	%	n	%
19 and under	34	19.0	23	7.6	57	11.9
20-29	66	36.9	76	25.2	142	29.5
30-39	34	19.0	52	17.2	86	17.9
40-49	17	9.5	40	13.2	57	11.9
50-59	18	10.1	50	16.6	68	14.1
60-69	6	3.4	36	11.9	42	8.7
70 and above	4	2.2	25	8.3	29	6.0
TOTAL	179	100.1	302	100.0	481	100.0

SOURCE: **Metropolitan Police Department, unpublished data obtained from computerized records on February 21, 1980.**

PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis

Table 16

Number and Percent of Reported Crime Index Offenses by Race and Sex of Complainant in Census Tract 58 of the District of Columbia, Calendar Year 1979

	Nonwhite		White		Total	
Sex	n	%	n	%	n	%
Male	117	60.6	261	75.4	378	70.1
Female	76	39.4	85	24.6	161	29.9
TOTAL	193	100.0	346	100.0	539	100.0

SOURCE: Metropolitan Police Department, unpublished data obtained from computerized records on February 21, 1980.

PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis

Table 17

Number and Percent of Reported Crime Index Offenses by Residence and Age of Complainant in Census Tract 58 of the District of Columbia, Calendar Year 1979

Age	District of Columbia		Virginia		Maryland		Other States		Foreign Countries		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
19 and under	37	13.0	5	10.9	4	6.1	9	12.7	2	14.3	57	11.8
20-29	88	30.9	17	37.0	23	34.8	10	14.1	4	28.6	142	29.5
30-39	51	17.9	10	21.7	16	24.2	7	9.9	2	14.3	86	17.8
40-49	37	13.0	5	10.9	6	9.1	7	9.9	2	14.3	57	11.8
50-59	35	12.3	7	15.2	6	9.1	19	26.8	1	7.1	68	14.1
60-69	19	6.7	0	0.0	8	12.1	12	16.9	3	21.4	42	8.7
70 and above	18	6.3	2	4.3	3	4.5	7	9.9	0	0.0	30	6.2
TOTAL	285	100.1	46	100.0	66	99.9	71	100.2	14	100.0	482	99.9

SOURCE: Metropolitan Police Department, unpublished data obtained from computerized records on February 21, 1980.

PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis

Table 18

Number and Percent of Reported Crime Index Offenses by Residence and Sex of Complainant in Census Tract 58 of the District of Columbia, Calendar Year 1979

Sex	District of Columbia		Virginia		Maryland		Other States		Foreign Countries		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Male	206	65.0	43	84.3	57	68.7	62	82.7	11	78.6	379	70.2
Female	111	35.0	8	15.7	26	31.3	13	17.3	3	21.4	161	29.8
TOTAL	317	100.0	51	100.0	83	100.0	75	100.0	14	100.0	540	100.0

SOURCE: Metropolitan Police Department, unpublished data obtained from computerized records on February 21, 1980.

PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis

Table 19

Number and Percent of Reported Crime Index Offenses by Residence and Race of Complainant in Census Tract 58 of the District of Columbia, Calendar Year 1979

Race	District of Columbia		Virginia		Maryland		Other States		Foreign Countries		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Nonwhite	154	48.4	8	15.7	28	34.1	3	4.0	0	0.0	193	35.7
White	164	51.6	43	84.3	54	65.9	72	96.0	14	100.0	347	64.3
TOTAL	318	100.0	51	100.0	82	100.0	75	100.0	14	100.0	540	100.0

SOURCE: Metropolitan Police Department, unpublished data obtained from computerized records on February 21, 1980.

PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis